HAVE YOU SEEN THE LATEST
B.S.A. Model W
Price Rs. 126/- complete.
Wellington Cycle & Motor Co.,
Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle

HAVE YOU SEEN THE LATEST
B.S.A. Model W
Price Rs. 126/- complete.
Wellington Cycle & Motor Co.
Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

FOUNDED BY SIR FEROZE SHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL. XIV NO. 286 — BOMBAY, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 2, 1926 — ONE ANNA

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

SHIPPING

P. & O. British India
(Incorporated in England).
MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.

P. and O. SAILINGS to PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All passengers are required to be in Possession of passports.

Date.	Steamers.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons
1926			
4 Dec.	RAJPUTANA		16,568
11 ,,	RANCHI ..	NARKUNDA‡ ..	16,227
18 ,,	RAWALPINDI		16,619
25 ,,	RANCHI ..	MACEDONIA* ..	11,089
1927			
1 Jan.	RANPURA ..		16,585
8 ,,	RANCHI ..	MOOLTAN‡ ..	20,847
15 ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430
22 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MALWA* ..	10,940
29 ,,	RANCHI ..		16 650
5 Feb.	RAZMAK ..	MALOJA‡ ..	20,830
12 ,,	RAJPUTANA		16,568
19 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MOREA* ..	10,918
26 ,,	RAWALPINDI		16,619
5 Mar.	RAZMAK ..	NALDERA ‡ ..	15,993
12 ,,	RANPURA ..		16,585
19 ,,	RAZMAK† ..		10,602
23 ,,	CHINA‖ ..		7,962
26 ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430
2 Apr.	NARKUNDA‡		16,227
9 ,,	RANCHI ..		16,650
16 ,,	RAZMAK† ..		10,602
23 ,,	RAJPUTANA.		16,568
30 ,,	MOOLTAN‡ ..		20,847
7 May	RAWALPINDI		16,619
14 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MALWA† ..	10,940
21 ,,	RANPURA ..		16,585
28 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MALOJA‡ ..	20,837
4 June	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430

X Through steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

* Through steamers from China have Limited accommodation for passengers from India.

†Terminates voyage at Marseilles.

‡ First Class Passengers only.

‖Extra Steamer at following reduced rates

1.—1st Saloon to London £80, £70 & £60.
to Marseilles £72, £62 & £56
2.—2nd Saloon to London £54, & £52,
to Marseilles £50 & £48.

The difference in Passage Rates is according to the position of the Cabins.

Very special berthing arrangements have been made to ensure the comfort of Passengers proceeding by the "China."

SPECIAL OFF SEASON RETURN TICKETS.

First Saloon Return Tickets at Special Reduced Rates will be issued for any Mail Steamer during the period commencing from Bombay with the sailing of the S.S. "KAISAR-I-HIND" on the 4th June 1927 and terminating with the steamer due in Bombay on the 16th September. The accommodation allotted will be the best available in the First Saloon at the time of application. The fares will be as follows:—

To London and back by sea £105
To London and back via Marseilles including P. and O. Special Train Across France in both directions £120
To Marseilles and back £100

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about.	Steamers.	Tons.
1926		
16th Dec.	MANELA ..	8,303
10th Mar. '27	DUMANA ..	8,127
24th ,,	MANDALA ...	8,246
14th April	MARGHA ..	8,268
5th May	DOMALA ..	8,441

On most of the P. and O. Mail Steamers and on the B.I. Home Like Steamers cots for infants are available at a charge of £3 for the voyage. Application for these cots should be made well in advance.

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN & AUSTRALIA

1926		
15th Dec.	HOLLAND-MARU ..	To Japan
21st Dec.	DEVANHA ..	China & Japan
	MOLDAVIA ..	At Colombo for Australia.
4th Jan. '27	DELTA ..	China & Japan.
	SALDERA ..	At Colombo for Australia.
18th ,,	NELLORE ..	China & Japan
	CHITRAL ..	At Colombo for Australia.
1st Feb.	RYANZA ..	China & Japan.
	NARKUNDA ..	At Colombo for Australia.

SHIPPING

N. Y. K. LINE
SINGAPORE CHINA & JAPAN

Steamers.	Tons.	Arrive.	Leave
TOTTORI MARU	5973	19 Nov.	1 Dec.
*AWA MARU	6028	2 Dec.	1 Dec.
TOKUSHIMA M	5976	16 Dec.	30 Dec.
MOJI MARU	3757	21 Dec.	4 Jan.
SADO MARU	5898	29 Dec.	12 Jan.

* Passenger Steamers.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
Canada Building, Hornby Road, Bombay
Phone No. 20279. Telegrams: "Yusen."

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA
O.S.K. LINE
REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN via SINGAPORE HONGKONG & SHANGHAI

Steamers.	Arrival.	Departure.
Borneo Maru ..	27th Nov.	7th Dec.
* Indo Maru ..	2nd Dec.	4th ,,
Heiman Maru ..	9th ,,	20th ,,
Shinnoh Maru ..	13th ,,	25th ,,
Hankow Maru ..	18th ,,	30th ,,

* Proceeds to KARACHI.

For particulars apply to:—
T. OHARA, Manager,
Phone No. 22150, Telegrams: "SHOSEN."
P. O. Box No. 355.
To Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

Bombay Widows' Pension Fund, Ltd.
ESTABLISHED 1876.
NO. 35, MEDOWS STREET,
Behind Currency Bank.
FUNDED CAPITAL RS. 2,64,600.

Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.

Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.

The object is to make provisions for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate. 30 per cent. surrender value in case the wife pre-deceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost.

25 per cent. Commission to Canvassers on First 12 months' subscription.

For details apply for a Copy of Rules to:
GAJANAND SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Income-Tax & Super-Tax
Statutory Statement of Account prepared Audit of Books of Firms UNDERTAKEN
B. L. THOSAR PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT
496-497, Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.
Tel. No. 22937.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS
TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA & RANGOON.

1926.		
1st Dec.	BARPETA ..	Busreh via Karachi & P. Gulf.
3rd ,,	VARELA ..	Busreh via Karachi
4th ,,	CHAKLA ..	Karachi via Kathiawar coast ports
6th ,,	VITA ..	Karachi via Kathiawar coast ports.
8th ,,	KHANDALLA	East & S. Africa.

There will be Sailings for Karachi on Mondays, Wednesdays, Fridays and Saturdays every week. Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by the Friday Sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. and O. Mail steamer or through passengers to Busrah.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with
MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.

INSURANCE

ANNAS 4 A DAY
WHICH YOU EASILY and UNKNOWINGLY SPEND
IF DEPOSITED UNDER THE ATTRACTIVE SCHEME OF THE
National Indian Life
INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.
(INCORPORATED IN INDIA 1907)
WILL MAKE YOU FREE FROM ANXIETIES AND WORRIES OF BOTH
OLD AGE and FAMILY PROVISIONS
AFTER 2RS

YOU GET Rs 1,500 AND A POLICY OF Rs. 1,500 Rs. 3,000 IN CASH & FULLY PAIDUP PAYABLE AFTER DEATH

WHETHER YOU DIE EARLY OR LIVE LONG YOU ARE NO LOSER.

Give us an opportunity to tell you how is it.

For all Particulars and forms apply to:
BRANCH SECRETARY,
Bombay Branch,
Rustom Building, Churchgate St, Fort Bombay
MARTIN & CO., Managing Agents.
Head Office: 6/7 CLIVE ST., CALCUTTA

AGENTS WANTED
ON VERY LIBERAL TERMS.

Western India Life Insurance Co., Ltd.
HEAD OFFICE:—Satara City.

PROGRESS OF THE COMPANY.

Valuation.	Year.	Surplus disclosed.
First	1917	Rs 11,532
Second	1920	Rs 27,737
Third	1923	Rs 1,16,544

No other Company started within 25 years could show equal results at the same age.

Excellent opportunity for reliable energetic men of position and ability to represent the Company.

For agency and other particulars please apply to:—
THE MANAGING DIRECTOR,
Satara City.

Amichand Govanji
THE OLDEST AND MOST POPULAR CONFECTIONER'S DEPOT IN INDIA ESTABLISHED OVER HALF A CENTURY AGO.

Opposite Juma Masjid, Shaikh Memon Street, Out Fort, Bombay.
'Phone No. 670.

This establishment has been specially awarded the following certificates:—
Vegetarian Federal Union.
16, Farringdon Street, E.C.

We beg to inform the Vegetarian Federal Union of London that Amichand Govanji, the Indian Confectioner of Bombay, has been awarded a certificate from the Vegetarian Exhibition and Congress held in the year 1898 for the excellence and delicacy of his Confectionery.

(Sd.) W. HILL, Chairman.
(Sd.) HARRY PHILLIPS, Secretary.

LADWAS (sweet balls) of various description and sizes.

SUTTERFENNY (a fluid of thread-like round cake) sweetened and fragrant.

HALWAS of different descriptions such as (a) Mahim Halva (or Viv), (b) Saffron Halva with almonds, (c) Gunny Halva (d) Rose-scented Halva, (e) Venila Halva, (f) Muskati Halva, (g) Ice Cream Halva, (h) Orange Halva.

All orders executed under competent supervision with care and promptitude.

No such so-called preparations are genuine unless purchased from our Depot, bearing our sign board and bearing a printed label on the wrappers as well.

No. V. P. P. will receive our attention.

The generous public are requested to give it a trial.

AMERICAN.
A. C. MOTORS from ½ to 25 H. P. D.C. Motors 1-8 to 15 H. P. Portable and Testing Instruments, Rectifiers, Elec. Icecream Freezers. Competitive prices. Heavy Built.
Apply: R. N. BAPASOLA, Mubarak Manzil, Apollo Street, Fort or:
BABAN GOKHALAY.
Bhatwadi, Girgaum.

BUY THE BEST

From its inception——years ago THE KATNI CEMENT Co., adopted the policy of making one grade of cement only.
——**the highest that skill and science can produce.**

This policy is consistently maintained so that

KATNI "CASTLE" BRAND
PORTLAND CEMENT
IS THE BEST TO-DAY.

Guaranteed to be above THE BRITISH STANDARD SPECIFICATION (Revised 1925)
KATNI CEMENT & INDUSTRIAL COMPANY, LD
Agents:
C. MACDONALD & Co.
LAXMI BUILDING, BALLARD ESTATE,
BOMBAY.
A.A.S.

Why Portland?
Permanency of building at low first cost is ensured through PORTLAND CEMENT, the most essential building material known to-day.

HOMES, SCHOOLS, BANKS, HOTELS, THEATRES, INDUSTRIAL BUILDINGS last for generations to come are absolutely fire and storm proof IF CONSTRUCTED OF PORTLAND CEMENT.

KATNI CEMENT
makes concrete that is hard, dustless, waterproof, wear resisting.

NETHERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY.
BANKERS.
Nederlandsche Handel--Maatschappy.
(Incorporated in Holland).
Established by Royal Charter 1877.

Fully paid up Capital	F 80,000,000
	£ 6,666,666
Reserve Fund	F 43,777,341
	£ 3,648,111

Head Office at AMSTERDAM. (Holland).
Agencies at ROTTERDAM & THE HAGUE.
Head Agency at BATAVIA.
BRANCHES:

Dutch East Indies:—		
Bandjermasin	Macassar	Semarang
Bandoeng	Medan	Sibolga
Cheribon	Padang	Sourabaya
Djember	Palembang	Solo
Djocja	Pekalongan	Tegal
Kota Radja	Pontianak	Tjilatjap
		Weltevreden

Straits Settlements:—Singapore, Penang
British India:—Bombay, Calcutta, Rangoon.
Hedjaz:—Jeddah.
Japan:—Kobe.
China:—Hongkong, Shanghai.
London Bankers.—The National Provincial Bank Ltd.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balance up to Rs. 100,000. If the accrued interest for six months does not amount to Rs. 10 no interest will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed on terms to be ascertained on application.

LETTERS OF CREDIT DRAFTS issued on the above Agencies the principal Continental places, South Africa, America, and Australia.

Every description of Banking, Exchange and Bullion business transacted.

BOMBAY OFFICE.—82, Esplanade Road.
A. P. HOOGENSTEYN,
Actg: Agent.

THE TRUMPET CALL
Many have SAVED THEIR LIVES by going through our
KAMSHASTRA
OF 150 PAGES

It will bring you to light those Hygienic principles on which depend Health, Wealth and Prosperity.
It is sent FREE of ALL COSTS on writing to—

Atank Nigrah Pharmacy.
JAMNAGAR (Kathiawar).

INSURANCE

INDIA PROVIDENT CO., LTD.
SPLENDID BONUS 25 % of the premium refunded as Bonus.
Funds about Rs. 1¼ Lacs.

The Safest Office for Life Insurance for the poor, Premium Re. 1 or 8 annas per month Active and honest agents required on liberal remuneration. Apply at once to the SECRETARY 29, Grey Street CALCUTTA. Or to
Messrs. R. M. DIVADKAR & Co., Chief Agents, Esplanade Building D'Lima Street, Manager—Bombay

The Bombay Chronicle

BUSINESS NOTICE.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the office not later than 5 p. m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS whose copies of the "Bombay Chronicle" are delayed in delivery will facilitate enquiry into the cause of the irregularity by noting the date of the paper on the wrapper, and sending it to the Manager.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.
Daily Edition,

	Local	Mofussil.
1 Year ..	Rs. 20	Rs. 25
6 Months ..	Rs. 10	Rs. 12-8
3 Months ..	Rs. 5	Rs. 6-4
1 Month ..	Rs. 1-14	Rs. 2-4

Subscription to Foreign Countries Rs. 50 per year.

SINGLE COPY ONE ANNA.

SUNDAY EDITION

	Local.	Mofussil.	Foreign.
Yearly	Rs. 3/8	Rs. 4	Rs. 7

PAYMENTS STRICTLY IN ADVANCE

The Sunday Edition must be subscribed for not less than one year.

SINGLE COPY ONE ANNA.

COTTON TELEGRAPHIC INFORMATION SERVICE
(Established under the guidance of Sheth Vrijlal Ranchoredas.)

New York Futures
NEW YORK FUTURES and LIVERPOOL quotations from the opening Market to closing with time to time fluctuations and our Agent's opinion (Dharna) and other informations, are being daily received at this Bureau and furnished to the clientele at the earliest by express telegrams to any part of India.

NEW YORK CLOSING FUTURES CAN BE WIRED AFTER 2-15 A.M. after midnight on RECEIPT OF OUR SPECIAL CABLE.

We can also furnish promptly all important information about local cotton markets as per our client's instructions on commission.

We can execute forward transactions and sell ready cotton in Bombay Markets.

For commission rates, deposit terms, and other particulars please write to:—
THE MANAGER,
Cot. Tel. Inf. Service.
Opp. Central Telegraph Office,
375, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.
Tel. Add. "COMEALONG."
Tel. Nos. 23877, 23644.

EYE TROUBLES.
of any kind—Iritis, Stye, Watery Eye, Corneal Ulcer, redness, etc. Even Cataract Glaucoma Granular lid cured without knife by our Cocoanut Brand 'Lotus Honey'—genuine and purest in market. Cure guaranteed. Dram Rs. 2-8, 2 Drams Rs. 4. Ask free particulars to:—
NEW FORMULA CO., Kandi, Bengal.
Tel: "Ulcer," Kandi.
Agent: A. T. GIDVANI 2 Gungoo St. KARACHI.

CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Readers' Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates :—

HALF ANNA
PER WORD
CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words : Apply Box No.——Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for.

Replies to advertisements cannot be forwarded, but can be obtained at the office on production of the voucher.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows :—Box Number—— Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—A fast, accurate and experienced TYPIST. Pay according to qualification. Apply to Box No. 1866, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle.
A R1286

WANTED—Respectable GENTLEMEN to work as our agent on Rs. 50/ per mensem rising up to Rs. 150. Apply stating age, etc. to Post Box 632, Calcutta.
A R1278

WANTED—A QUALIFIED NURSE and MIDWIFE Apply with testimonials, stating age, nationality, previous ex. and lowest salary expected. No practice allowed. Quarters free. Dharampur State.
27755

[illegible]ED—Experienced MANAGING CLERK with Conveyancing experi[illegible]so a SHORT-HAND TYPIST, for Solicitor's office. Apply Box No. 1269, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R1298

WANTED—INFLUENTIAL CANAVASSERS to canvass shares on decent commission. Apply Sharp to "THE KARNATAKA PHARMACEUTICALS, LTD., Hubli.
A 27757

WANTED—AGENTS for the SALE of the "BOMBAY CHRONICLE." Only those who are prepared to keep security deposit need apply for agency terms to the MANAGER, "Bombay Chronicle," 139, Mellows Street, Fort, Bombay.
A

EDUCATIONAL.

TECHNICAL AND COMMERCIAL TRAINING.—A thorough knowledge of your Profession or Trade is essential to ensure success in your career. We can train you in your spare time and shall send you full particulars of our courses. Apply (stating your profession) to the REGISTRAR, INTERNATIONAL CORRESPONDENCE SCHOOLS OF LONDON, 17, Marlban Road, Fort, Bombay.
M 24391

PHOTOGRAPHY.

PHOTOGRAPHS.

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers from all parts of India for publication in "The Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelopes. All photographs must be sent to the

EDITOR,
"Bombay Chronicle"
[illegible] Street, Fort, Bombay.

LOST AND FOUND.

THE BOMBAY ELECTRIC SUPPLY AND TRAMWAYS COMPANY LIMITED. LOST ALLOTMENT LETTER.—NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that ALLOTMENT LETTER No. 2156 in respect of 30 Preference shares Nos. 150568 to 150597 of the Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Co., Ltd., standing in the joint names of Mr. Eruchji Framji Dastur and the late Mr. Maneckji Hormasji Kotewal has ben LOST or MISLAID. Any claim in respect of these shares should be notified to the Company at their Registered Office, Tramway Building, Post Fort, Bombay No. 1, within 15 days from the date hereof, otherwise a duplicate Allotment Letter will be issued irrespective of any claim in respect thereof.
P B R1293

LOST OR MISLAID.—A Temporary Receipt in respect of 3 Shares Nos. 6130/6132 of THE NEW INDIA ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED, in the name of Shah Keshavlal Hathibhai, Esq., has been lost or mislaid. Any claim in respect of these Shares should be notified within one month to the Registered Offices of the Company, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay. Otherwise a duplicate Temporary Receipt will be issued to the abovementioned owner.
(Sd.) SHAH KESHAVLAL HATHIBHAI,
Bombay, 24th November, 1926.
P B 1297

PROFESSION.

LUCK is the paramount power that governs your fortune and if you want to know what is your luck now consult PROF. N. PURUSHOTTAM, Fortune Reader and Evil Counteractor, Empire Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.
P

SEND your time and date of birth, or writing letter. One year reading Re. 1 Five years Rs. 4-8. Extensive Rs. 10. THE GREAT INDIAN ASTROLOGICAL HALL, Kasimkota, Vizag, Dist. R3420

FREE TREATMENT FOR LEPROSY.
(Under Special Diet.)
FREE SAMPLE PACKETS of the Infallible remedy for Leucoderma or White Leprosy to prove its efficacy and to show that the disease is not incurable as supposed. It never fails. The sample packet will be enough to produce wonders in only one inch spot. Write for it at once per V. P. P. for annas 6 to meet the cost of its transmission. Details of infallible remedies for Constipation, Dyspepsia, etc., etc., PANDIT KRIPARAM (Specialist in Leprosy), 8, Nandibagan Lane, Sulkhia (Howrah).
N.B.—"Leprosy and its Treatment", a guide to cure Leprosy. Price Rs. 2, postage As. 5 extra.

HOTELS.

CALCUTTA HOTEL LD
MIRZAPUR SQUARE, NORTH, CALCUTTA.
IDEAL HOTEL for Indian Ladies and Gentlemen. Charges Rs. 10, Rs. 6, Rs. 4 and Rs. 2-8 per diem.
Telegrams:—"CALHOTEL."

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS

THREE BEST TWILL SHIRTS for Rs. 6 postage free. M. C. KARIM & Co., Parktown, Madras.
T R1297

PURE and FRESH HIMALAYAN HONEY, white and yellow in 2 lb tin at Rs. 2/8 and Rs. 2/4. Thin shelled walnuts 10 and 5 lb. in baskets at Rs. 4/ and 2/4. Free delivery by post. HONEY HOUSE, Chamba via Dalhousie, Punjab.
T R1277

786 NURI—Tooth Remedy, marvellous specific Pinch rubbed vigorously sure cures toothache quickly. Re. ONE. Agents wanted. GAZDAR BROS., Vaka Mohla, PATEL BROS., Chira Bazar, BALARAM STREET GENERAL STORES, Grant Road, Bombay. JALOO RESTAURANT. Sacha Peer, Poona.
T R1239

STANDARD TYPEWRITER COMPANY'S TYPEWRITER SALE at unheard of prices. Remington Rebuilt Typewriters, latest Models, equal to new in appearance and operation, Quality A Grade. Brand New Corona Four and Three. Also slightly used Remington Typewriters and all makes Worth a visit at 319, Hornby Road, Opp. Petit Institute, Fort, Bombay.
T

THE GWALIOR SUN BRAND PORTLAND CEMENT

Surpasses all the requirements of the British Standard Specification and is certified by Government Test House, Alipore to be cement of a high order and recommended for all classes of work. All enquiries and orders will have our best attention.

COMMISSARIAT BUILDING.
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay
Tel. No. 21986

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per Column Inch per Insertion.
1st Insertion ..	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion ..	Rs 5-8-0
3rd Insertion ..	Rs. 4-8-0
4th & subsequent Insertions	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement columns.

THE 36TH ANNUAL EXHIBITION OF THE BOMBAY ART SOCIETY

WILL be held at the TOWN HALL, Bombay, in January, 1927. For prospectus apply to
N. M. PATVARDHAN,
Honorary Secretary,
Bombay Art Society,
Old Custom House, Fort, Bombay.
27706

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE

RE: ESTATE OF SIDNEY HARRY JOHNSON CHITHAM DECEASED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN pursuant to Section 42 of the Act XXVIII of 1866 that all persons having any claim against the estate of late Sidney Harry Johnson Chitham of 41 Willows Crescent Cannon Hill in the City of Birmingham in England European deceased, who died a Bachelor and Intestate at St. George's Hospital, Bombay, on the 4th day of June, 1925, and Letters of Administration to whose estate were granted by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay on the 24th day of November, 1926, to Mr. Charles Mortimer Eastley, Solicitor, Bombay the Administrator in Bombay of the said deceased, are requested to send in their claims within one month from this date to the undersigned Solicitors for the said Administrator, at their Office in Central Bank Building, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, after which date the Administrator will proceed to administer the assets, having regard only to the claim of which he shall then have received notice and no claim sent in subsequently will be recognised.

Dated this 29th day of November, 1926.

LITTLE & CO.,
Solicitors for Charles Mortimer Eastley the Administrator in Bombay of the Estate of Sidney Harry Johnson Chitham, deceased.
27743

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of THAKKAR HARIDAS KHIMJI KAPADIA alias HARIDAS KHIMJI, late a Merchant of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, residing at the time of his death at House No. 85, Old Hanuman Lane, Kalbadevi, Deceased. Bai HIRABAI, widow of the said Thakkar Haridas Khimji Kapadia, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Old Hanuman, Lane, Kalbadevi Road, outside the Fort of Bombay ..... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings, if they think fit before the grant of letters of Administration.

Witness Sir AMBERSON BARRINGTON MARTEN, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this nineteenth day of November, in the year of our Lord One Thousand nine hundred and twenty-six and in the Seventeenth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

R. B. PATEL,
Ag. Registrar.

E. J. DAVAR,

The 19th day of November, 1926.
Messrs. MOHILE & PAREKH,
Petitioner's Attorneys
27753

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY

TESTAMENTARY & INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Probate of the last Will and Testement of DAYALJEE BHIKHABHAI, a Merchant and land-holder, late of Mandir, a village in Taluka Jalalpore, District Surat, Hindu Inhabitant. Deceased.

(1) RANCHHODJI NATHOOBHAI, (2) DAYABHAI BHIKHABHAI, the brother of the deceased, and 3. NARANJI NICHHABHAI, all Hindu Inhabitants, the first a Merchant, the second and third land-holders, three of the executors of the last Will and Testament of Dayaljee Bhikhabhai, the abovenamed deceased, of Kachholi, Mandit and Panar respectively in Taluka Jalalpore, District Surat temporarily residing at Nagdevi Street, without the Fort of Bombay ..... Petitioners.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Probate.

Witness Sir AMBERSON BARRINGTON MARTEN, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this thirtieth day of November in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and twenty-six, and in the seventeenth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL,
Ag. Registrar.

(Sd.) E. J. DAVAR.

The 30th day of November, 1926.

Messrs. MANILAL KHER & SEQUEIRA,
Petitioners' Attorneys.
27754

AUCTION SALES.

MENESSE & CO.
AUCTIONEERS.
GREAT WESTERN BUILDING, APOLLO STREET FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF UNSERVICEABLE MATERIALS AND STORES AT THE G. I P. RAILWAY STORES DEPOT. PAREL

On WEDNESDAY, the 15th instant at 1.30 p.m. (S. T.) Messrs. Menesse and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the G. I. P. Railway Company's Stores Depot, Parel:—

A quantity of Old and Unserviceable materials and stores consisting of Empty Casks, Chunam pans, Drums Paint kegs; Varnish tins. G. I Buckets. Forges, Bellows, Hoop Iron, Lamps of sorts, Staves of Cask, Trolly Wheels. Leather Cloth Cuttings Canvas and Leather Pipes O. I. Pipes I. R. Cuttings; and Scrap, Vacum Pipes; Beaters, Hammers. Augers Locks: Glass Scrap, Ink Bottles. Tin Lining: Kerosine oil Empty cases, I. R. Rolling Rings, Steel Files. Alumunium scrap: Empty packing cases wooden crate Medical and Surgical Instruments Two Motor cars 4 Motor Lorries, Pipe fittings W. I. Washers, Bolts and Nuts: Rivets; Coach screws; Tiles White Glazed of sizes: Fire-bricks: Pad Worsted Lubricating of sizes: Sealing Wax; Zinc Scrap; Old Vices bench of sorts; Empty Steel Barrels; Manilla ropes; Typewriters; Cash safes; Paint; and sundry other stores.

A deposit of 50 per cent will be required when the lots are knocked down and the balance must be paid and materials removed within 14 days excluding Holidays from the day of sale failing which ground rent will be charged by the Railway Company.

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A slashing, smashing super comedy
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TO-NIGHT AT 9-30 P. M.
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AND
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Kohinoor's Record Picture
FAIRY OF CEYLON
TIME AND RATES AS USUAL.

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WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

ON SATURDAY, the 4th inst., at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT & CO. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms a quantity of grey and coloured piecegoods, etc.

On account of the underwriters and by order of the bank concerned.

1 Silk Saree (damaged).
4 Cases Padlocks.
16 Marble Panels.

AT 2-30 P.M. (S. T.)

1 second-hand rubber-tyred victoria.
1 second-hand rubber-tyred vis-a-vis.
1 second-hand rubber-tyred Brougham.
1 second-hand rubber-tyred office Shigram.
1 Bay Arab horse in harness.
1 White horse in harness.

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THE FIVE IN A LOT Rs. 4-8 As.

Bureaucratic Government
A STUDY IN INDIAN POLITY
BY BERNARD HOUGHTON, I.C.S. (Retd.)
The plan of the present little work is quite simple. In it the present position of the Indian bureaucracy is examined and suggestions are made for the better satisfaction of Indian aspirations while preserving in tact he supremacy of England. Price Re. 1-8 as.

Rash Behari Ghose.
HIS SPEECHES AND WRITINGS.
These include all his utterances in the Viceregal Council, his protest against the retrograde policy of Lord Curzon's Indian administration, and his welcome and Presidential addresses at the sessions of theIndian National Congress held at Calcutta, Surat and Madras. With a biographical Sketch. Price Re. 1-4 as.

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The volume contains Lord Morley's celebrated budget speeches in the House of Commons and his speeches on Indian Reforms both in the house of Lords and in his constituency, His famous Despatch of 1909 on Indian Councils. Reform is also included as well as a number of contributions to the Press on Indian subjects. An Index is provided to facilitate reference to the numerous topics discussed. Re. 1-8 as.

The Indian Problem: By C. F. Andrews.
CONTENTS:—Indian Independence, India and the Empire, Non-Co-operation, Swadeshi Movement, National Education, Drink and Opium Evil. *Modern Review.*—It has a handsome frontispiece and gives in a handy form, and at a cheap price, the writer's views on the many questions now engaging the attention of the country. Price Re. 1 only.

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KARNIK'S AGUE MIXTURE.

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NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, Nov. 30

	To-days price.
December	12.48—.08
January	12.26—.11
March	12.50—.10
May	12.72—.11
July	12.90—.10
Middling Spot	12.80—.10

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

New York, Nov. 30

Day's Receipts at all U S Ports	1,24,000 bales.
Day's Exports to Great Britain	32,000 bales.
Day's Exports to the Continent	31,000 bales.

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York, Nov. 30

January	12.30—.17
March	12.43—.14
Middling Spot	12.28—.21

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, Nov 30.

	To-days price.
November	.....
December	6.62—.02
January	6.68—.03
February	6.69—.03
March	6.75—.03
April	6.78—.03
May	6.85—.03
June	6.88—.03
July	6.93—.03
August	6.96—.03
September	6.98—.03
October	7.00—.03
November	6.98—.04
Middling Spot	6.85—.02
December	6.98

Liverpool, Nov. 30

To-day's sales. (Bales).	
Sales at Liverpool	6,000
Sales on Speculation	200
Sales of East Indian Cotton	nil

New York.—10 55 a.m.—
(As known in Liverpool at closing time.)

January	12.34—.07
March	12.58—.06
May	12.81—.05

New York.—Noon Call.—

January	12.34—.05
March	12.56—.06
May	12.79—.06

New Orleans.—9.55 a.m.—

January	12.41—.05
March	12.52—.01

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Nov. 30.

	To-day's closing
November	.....
December	12.95—.6
January	12.81—.66
February	12.77—.06
March	12.72—.06
April	12.68—.06
May	12.68—.06
June	12.66—.05
July	12.64—.05
August	12.60—.05
September	12.69—.05
October	12.72—.05
November	12.84—.01
Sakellaridis, F G F Spot	14.45—.10
December	12.84

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Nov. 30

	To-day's closing.
Scinde, Good	4.75 unchanged.
Scinde, Fully Good	5.05 ,,
Scinde, Fine	5.35 ,,
Bengal, Good	4.85 ,,
Bengal Fully Godo	5.15 ,,
Bengal Fine	5.45 ,,
Comra, Good	5.60 ,,
Comra Fully Good	5.30 ,,
Comra Fine	6.20 ,,
Broach, Good	5.45 ,,
Broach, Fully Good	5.85 ,,
Broach, Fine	6.25 ,,

WHEAT—LONDON MARKET.

London Nov 30.

	To-day's price.
Barletta Russo, per 63 lb.—	
Jan/Feb shipment sellers	51/6
Rozario Santa Fe, per 62½ lb.—	
Jan/Feb shipment sellers	51/9.
Market:—Quiet and irregular.	
Wheat. Australian.—	
Jan/Feb shipment value	54/6.
Market.—Sellers prices and firmer.	
Wheat. Choice White Karachi.—	
Nov/Dec shipment value	57/3.
Wheat. Choice White Karachi.—	

LINSEED.

London, Nov. 30.

	To-day's price.
Linseed, Calcutta, ton.—	
Nov/Dec shipment buyer	£17/5.
Linseed, Calcutta, ton.—	
Apl/May shipment buyers	£16/10.

London, Nov. 30.

Linseed, La Plata, c. i. f. ton.—	
Nov/Dec shipment paid	£16
Linseed, La Plata, c. i. f. ton.—	
Jan/Feb shipment. Hull paid	£15/1/3.
Market:—Closed firmer on better Argentine advices.	
Linseed. Bombay.—	
Nov/Dec shipment nominal	£18 1/2.

LINSEED OIL.

London Nov. 30.

Linseed Oil. naked, London, cwt.—	
December delivery sellers	30/7½.
Linseed Oil. naked, London cwt.—	
Jan/Apl delivery sellers	30/10½.

MONEY MARKET.

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Dec. 1.

B. C. RATE—
Bank's selling T T 1/5 23/32.
Bank's selling D D 1/5 3/4.
LONDON:—
Bank's selling T T 1/5 3/4.
Bank's selling D D 1/5 25/32.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A 1/6 3/32.
Bank's buying T T 1/5 13/16.
Bank's buying D D 1/5 27/32.
PARIS—
Bank's selling D D Frcs. 902.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A Frcs. 1002.
Bank's buying D D Frcs. 987
JAPAN—
Bank's selling D D Frcs. 920.
Bank's buying 60 D/st D P Rs. 132 3/4
HONGKONG—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 134 1/2.
SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D O Rs. 168 1/2.
SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 158.
NEW YORK—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 278 1/2.
CROSS RATES—
London—New York Dol 4.85.
London—Paris Frcs. 132.65.
London—Switzerland Frcs. 25.15.
London—Brussels Frcs 34.88
London—Rome Liras 114.00
London—Berlin Marks 20.40
TONE OF EXCHANGE—
Exchange Market quiet—dull.
Tone of Silver:—Dull: India and China sold, India bought to sover sales, market looks weak, but we do not expect any decided fall.

LONDON DISCOUNTS.

Bombay, Dec. 1.

3 Months 4 5/8 per cent.
6 Months 4 11/16 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 5 per cent.
Money Call 1/2 to 3/4 per cent.
1 Month 2 per cent Nom.
3 Months 2 per cent.
6 Months 4 per cent.
Tone of Money Market:—Easy.
Imperial Bank Rate 5 per cent.

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Dec. 1.

	Market Rates.
Bank Telegraphic	1/5 3/4
Bank Demand	1/5 25/32
Doc. Acceptance 3m/s	1/6 1/16
American Dollars	278 1/8
Hongkong Dollars	135 1/4
Shanghai	170
Japan	136 1/2
Singapore	158

Market steady.

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, Nov. 30.

	To-day's rate.
T T Berlin on London	20.41 1/4
T T Amsterdam on London	12.13 1/8
T T Brussels on London	34.88
T T Madrid on London	32.02
T. T Milan on London	113.60
T T Berne on London	25.14
T T Paris on London	131.65

NEW YORK DEMAND BILLS.

New York, Nov. 30

	To-day's rate.
Demand Bills	484.50

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, Nov. 30.

	To-day's price.
Chartered Bank of I A and C	£19 3/4
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank (London Register)	£115.
P and O Banking Corporation	£10 5/8.
National Bank	£47 3/4.
Eastern Bank	£6 1/8.
Funding Loan 4 per cent	£84 3/4.
Conversion Loan	£74 3/4.
Indian Loan 5½ per cent	£102 3/4.
Rupee Paper 3½ per cent	£57.
Indian Stock 3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	£70 1/4.

Government Securities 3 per cent £59 5/8.
Consols £54 1/2.
War Loan 5 per cent £100.
Victory Bonds 4 per cent £92.

SILVER MARKET.

Bombay, Dec. 1.

Following week Shanghai Exchange and lower London prices, our market opened easy at a decline of Rs. 8 for Magsar delivery. Even at this reduced price there was no buying and prices gave way further under heavy selling by well-known operators. The market ruled quiet but steady for a considerable time and finally closed as under:

Magsar delivery	Rs. 56 12 0
Posh delivery	,, 56 6 0
Ready	,, 60 0 0

Tone of Silver:—Dull very little business doing, prices declined more from absence of buyers than pressure to sell. Market has rather a declining tendency. National Bank sold Rs. 21/13/0.

LONDON SILVER.

London, Nov. 30.

Silver—China and India inclined to sell. Buyers holding off

	To-day's price
Spot	25 1/8
Forward	24 15/16

GOLD MARKET.

Bombay, Dec. 1.

The Gold market continues quiet but steady. The demand is moderate and prices do not show much change. The following are to-day's closing prices:—

	Rs. a. p.
Bar Gold ready	21 9 9
Bar Gold forward	21 9 6
Bar Gold 2nd settlement	21 9 6
Sovereign ready	13 9 0
Sovereign forward	13 9 0

LONDON GOLD.

London, Nov. 30.

Bar Gold, Fine, per oz. £4[illegible]0 1/4

London, Nov. 30.

To-day's rate.

Interest, Day to Day Loans 5 3/4 per cent

Interest, 7 days' Market loans 4 per cent.

BOMBAY COTTON MARKET

AMERICANS:—Less buying—Increased hedge selling. Demand present level satisfied.

LOCAL:—Very Quiet. Improved towards the close—Scattered buying.

Private Cables:—
Messrs. Umrigar and Vesugar's New York friends Messrs. A. Norden and Co. cable under date 30th ultimo as under:—
Market looks lower.
Messrs. Patel Bros. have received the following telegraphic advice:—
New York May highest 12.82 at the opening and lowest 12.72 at 2-49 p.m.

AMERICANS:

Bombay, Dec. 1.

Yesterday the New York market opened at a decline of 3 points and continued to say till close on increased hedge selling and very little demand. Spot prices are also reduced 10 points and stand at 12.80.

The Liverpool market opened 2 points lower and closed at a decline of 3 points, there being no demand.

It appears that every day the hedge selling is increasing and prices are gradually getting to lower levels. Investment and speculative demand appears to have been satisfied and it shows no inclination to buy more at this level. In the meantime the crop is being marketed and spinners are grinding as much cotton as they can.

The statistical position is getting bearish every week and if the offtake continues at present rate, it must arrest the attention of the speculators. So far exports from America show an increase of an quarter million of bales. World's Spinners takings show an increase of 157,000 bales of American cotton upto 26th ultimo. Stocks are increasing sharply and stand at 6,427,000 bales against 6,172,000 bales a week ago and last year at this it stood at 4,934,000 bales. While stocks of cotton all discriptions in England stand at 1,037,000 bales against 694,000 bales a year ago.

Low prices are considered a healthy sign for a record consumption but so far the indications are not so favourable. Of course much depends upon the eventual course of prices and the outlook of the next American crop. The rule of "Premature Causation" is having its effect at present and the widly talked holding movement and the expectation of a record consumption being not seen in evidence, is shaking the confidence of the farmers to some extent. If present state continues for some time, it may change the general sentiment and might cause some readjustment of the position between supply and prices.

LOCAL MARKET.

Following the weakness of the American markets, our market opened easy Broach April/May being quoted Rs. 251/4. At this level some demand from the offices was supplied by jobbers and the market ruled quieit but steady. Towards the close of the Marwari Bazar a small rally came in and prices improved slightly and closed as under:—

	Opening	Highest	Lowest	Closing
Broach:				
Apl./May	251/4	252	251/4	252
Oomra:				
Dec./Dec.	238/4	238/8	238	238/8
March	236/8	.....	.....	236/8
Bengal:				
Dec./Jan.	209/8	210	209/8	210
March	206/8	207	206/8	207

SEWRI MARKET.

Liverpool opened easy at 6 points lower and our market Broach April/May delivery opened at Rs. 252 and gradually improved to Rs. 253/4 on scattered buying. It may be true that after a continued decline, there may come a small reaction from America, but we can not help saying that our prices are again much higher when compared with Americans. This undue strength is surely to come in the way of the legitimate export demand and if it is not soon put in order it may reasonably be expected that our prices shall have to adjust themselves at the risk of the bulls. Finally the market closed as under:—

	Opening	Highest	Lowest	Closing
Broach:				
Apl./May	252	253/4	252	253
Oomra:				
Dec./Jan.	239	239/12	239	239/8
March	237	.....	.....	237
Bengal:				
Dec./Jan.	210/12	211	210/8	211
March	207½	208	207/8	207/8

BREUL & CO.'S MARKET REPORT.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

Bombay, December 1 1926.

In full-pressed Bales	Yesterday	Since 1st September This Year	Last Year
Khandesh	1,176	16,136	50,401
Central India	425	8,118	31,731
Barsi and Nagar	537	4,863	13,359
Hyderabad-Gaorani	147	407	2,551
Berar	2,332	24,049	27,914
Central Provinces	361	1 870	6,911
Total Oomras ..	4,978	55,434	1, 2,86[illegible]7
Dholera	52	3,081	29,091
N.W. Provinces	2,030	14,783	63,107
Rajputana ..	36	5 7 5	11,492
Sind-Punjab ..	1,276	5,811	29 033
Broach		134	2
Coompta & Dharwar	124	6,337	11,623
Westerns-Northerns ..		6,950	5,938
Cocoanada		395	1 471
Tinnevelly and Cambodia		4,436	6,341
Persian		2,175	1,418
American		27,783	138
Egyptian and African		15,510	23,683
Comilla, Burma & other sorts		5	112
Total	8,555	1,48,593	3,21,319

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

In full-pressed Bales.	Yesterday	1st Sept. to 25th Nov. This year	Last year
Europe		54,167	79,066
Japan & China ..	8,450	39,510	99'285
Coast Ports		2,734	5,771
Up-country by Rail. ..		27,732	2.051
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan ..		7,100	21,671
Total ..	8,450	1,31,243	2,07,844

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.

Bombay, Dec. 1

Wheat	33,369 cwts
Linseed	5,967 ,,
Gingellyseed	2,589 ,,
Groundnuts	10,405 ,,
Castorseed	2,205 ,,
Rice	4,562 ,,
Myraballams	1,338 ,,
Cottonseed	17,325 ,,
Mowraseed	230 ,,
Gram	4,501 ,,
Joowar	450 ,,
Bajree	11,782 ,,
Coal	881 Tons.

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.

1926/1927 Crop.

Bombay, Dec. 1.

Bengal M.G. F.G.	235
Bengal M.G. Fine	245/250
Khandeish M.G. Fine	240/245
Akola/Khamgaon Fine	248/252
Amraoti/Khamgaon Fine	250/258
Dhamangaon M.G. Fine	258/260
Wardha	265/270
Sanavad	248/252
Jalna/Aurangabad	245/248
Barsi	245/250
Warangal	260/265
Purna	275
Adoni/Mungari	245

OLD CROP.

Khandeish	190/220
Adoni	210/235
Coompta	290/300
Tirupur	290/320

LINSEED AND WHEAT MARKET.

Bombay, Dec. 1.

The Linseed market opened quiet but steady. There was not much business in the market and the undertone is fairly steady.

The Wheat market presented a steady tone to-day with more enquiry. Though there was not much improvement in prices, but the undertone is healthy. The closing quotations for forward as well as for ready are as under:—

Linseed May	Rs. 10 4 6
Wheat January	,, 8 1 0
Wheat May	,, 7 8 9

	Bazar Terms Rs. a. p.	Rail Delivery Rs. a. p.
READY:—		
Wheat, White Delhi 70-30	54 0 0	8 2 6
Wheat, White Cawnpore 70-30	55 0 0	8 2 6
Wheat, Karachi Bangla	56 0 0	8 2
Linseed, Brown Bold	10 0 0	10 7 0
Linseed, Brown Thin	9 9 0	10 0
Groundnuts	57 0 0	11 8 0
Mowraseed	7 2 0	7 5
Castorseed	48 0 0	10 3

LONDON PRODUCE.

London, Nov. 30.

	To-day's price.
Cottonseed, Bombay.—	
Dec/Jan shipment nominal	£7 1/2.
Castorseed, Bombay.—	
Nov/Dec shipment sellers	£19.
Rapeseed, Ferozepore Real Bold ton.—	
Nov/Dec shipment nominal	£17/17/6
Rapeseed, Toria, Bold ton.—	
Nov/Dec shipment sellers	£19.
Rapeseed, Toria, Bold ton.—	
Dec/Jan shipment quoted	£18.
Rapeseed, Toria, Bold ton.—	
Jan/Feb shipment sellers	£17/17/6.

COFFEE—NEW YORK MARKET.

New York, Nov. 30.

Fair Rio Coffee, (No. 7, quality). Spot 15 3/4.

LONDON RUBBER.

London, Nov. 30.

	To-day's price.
Smoked Sheet, Standard, Ribbed,	lb.
Spot 1/6s. 1/2d. buyers.	
Smoked Sheet, Standard, Ribbed,	lb.
Spot 1/6s. 5/8d. sellers.	
Pale Crepe, lb, Spot	1/6 3/8d. buyers.
Pale Crepe lb. Spot	7/6s 1/2 sellers.

JAVA SUGAR—LONDON MARKET.

London, Nov. 30.

Java Sugar. Fine White, Dutch Standard No. 25, c and f Calcutta—

Jan/Mar. per cwt.	19/9
July/Sept, per cwt.	17/4 1/2
Oct/Dec per cwt	

Java Sugar. Fine White Dutch Standard No. 25, c and f Bombay—

Jan/Mar. per cwt.	19/10

Java Sugar. Fine White Dutch Standard No. 25, c and f Karachi—

Jan/Mar per cwt.	19/10 3/4

STOCK EXCHANGE.

A DULL DAY.

NARROW FLUCTUATIONS.

Bombay, Dec. 1.

Mill shares remained steady with practically no fluctuations.

Tata Steel opened weak at Rs. 65/12 but closed at Rs. 67/8.

Tata Hydro also remained steadier.

We quote:—Fazul 858/12, Pearl 488/12, Crescent 163/12, Indore 327/8, B. Dyeing 882/12, Century 377/8, Nagpur 510, Swadesh 486/4, Colaba 128/12, New Great 292/8, Simplex 128/12, Burma Oil 538/12, Tata Ordy 67/8, Tata Deferred 212/8, Tata Hydro 1055, Tram Ordy 134/6.

LOCAL BANKS Paid up	Last Quotation Rs.	Divid.	Rs. a.
Bank of India..	50	2½	78
Baroda	50	4	86 8
Central Co-operative.	50	7½	67
Central	25	1½	30 4
Eastern	£ 5	9 p.c.	84
Imperial	500	40	1500
Imperial Contributory	*125	10	373 12
Union	5	0 4 0	4
CEMENTS AND MANGANESE			
Bundi	10	..	19 14
Central India Mining	10	4½Y	28
Indian Cement O. ..	350	..	110
Katni Cement O. ..	100	..	106 4
Katni Cement D. ..	40	..	290
Punjab Cement O. ..	10	..	6 2
Shivrajpur	10	8Y	48
RAILWAY COMPANIES.			
Ahmedabad Prantaj ..	500	11 p.c.	937
Amritsar Pattia ..	100	10 p.c.	148
Central Province ..	100	7½ p.c.	112
Dhond Baramati ..	100	6 p.c.	102
Guzerat	100	5 p.c.	92
Hoshiarpur Doab ..	100	5 p.c.	100
Larkana	100	5 p.c.	79
Nandra Bhon ..	90	5 p.c.	81 8
Pachora Jammai ..	100	5 p.c.	87
Sara Sirajgunj ..	100	5 p.c.	93
Sialkot Narowal ..	100	5 p.c.	106
Sind Light	100	12 p.c.	153
Tapti Valley	500	8 p.c.	665
Upper Sind Light ..	100	4 p.c	78
STEAMER COMPANIES.			
Bombay Steam Navigation O.	250	..	173 12
Bombay Steam Navigation P.	300	..	236 4
Scindia Steam ..	10-40	11 2	XD
ELECTRIC UNDERTAKINGS			
Ahmedabad Electricity	100	5 p.c.	78 12
Andhra Valley O. ..	1,000	..	748 12
Andhra Valley P. ..	1,000	..	1015
Bombay Tramways O	50	4-8	131 8
Bombay Tramways P.	50	3-8	66
Karachi Electricity ..	100	6	94
Surat Electricity ..	100	..	67
Tata Hydro-Elec. O	1,000	30	1050
Tata Hydro-Elec. P.	1,000	7 p.c.	985
Tata Power O. ..	1,000	..	601 4
Tata Power P. ..	1,000	..	700
PRESS COMPANIES			
Barsi Press			435
Akbar	500	..	100
Fort	475	..	300
Harvey & Sabapathy.	500	20-35	1025
Indian Cotton.. ..	126	20	220
Jaimad Manufacturing	250	..	220
New Berar	500	80	860
New East India ..	1,000	..	975
New Maharashtra P.	400	40	605
New Prince of Wales..	500	61	600
Vakart U.P.	500	40	410
MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES			
Alcock Ashdown ..	100	..	217 8
Madras United ..	250	15	500
Maneckjee Petit ..	1,000	30	1830
Mathuradas	100	..	87 8
Meyer Sassoon ..	100	..	85
Morarjee Goculdas ..	1,000	..	2100
Motel Mills, Nagpur ..	250	..	127 8
Mysore	50	4	103 12
New City of Bombay.	100	10	130
New Great Eastern ..	300	nil	292 8
Jemanzhan (100) ..	75	..	70
Pearl	250	12	483 12
Phoenix	100	10	377 8
Premier	100	..	13
Sassoon Cotton ..	100	..	20
Sassoon Silk	500	..	570
Sholapur	1,000	450	8050
Simplex	250	..	12 12
Sir Shapurji Broacha	100	..	32 8
Standard	500	40	1300
Swadeshi	100	18	487 8
Swan	100	..	145
Tata Mill O. 17 ..	500	..	115
Vishnu Cotton O. ..	500	90	2350
Vishnu P.	500	35	580
Belapur Co Ltd. ..	76	..	18
B. Burma T. Corporation Ltd.	125	7-8	538 12
B. Burma T. Corporation New	00	3	150
Burma Corporation ..	10	0-6	10 2
Bombay Uganda ..	80	4-12	55
British Burma Petroleum	Sh. 8	0-a-v	6 2
Indo-Burma Petroleum	100	..	100
Jost Engineering ..	100	10	125
Mckenzie	100	30	305
New Union Flour Mills	100	..	30
Port Canning	1,000	50	635
Sardar Carbonic Gas.	100	..	90
Tata Iron Pref. 1st ..	150	6 p.c.y	1.6
Tata Iron Pref. 2nd ..	100	..	70 4
Tata Iron Defd. ..	30	..	212 8
Tata Iron and Steel Co O.	75	..	67 8
Thacker	50	..	112
Telephone	50	nil	36
INSURANCE COMPANIES			
Empire of India ..	60	22-8	710

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Bombay, Dec. 1.

3½ per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 77/11.
4 per cent Conversion Loan due 1931-36 Rs. 95.
4 per cent Loan due 1960/70 Rs. 88/15.
5 per cent War Loan due 1929/47 Rs. 102/5.
5 per cent Loan due 1935 Rs. 103/2.
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1933 Rs. 104/7.
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1945/55 Rs. 108/5.
5½ per cent War Bonds (Tax Free) due 1928 Rs. 106/14.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1927 Rs. 101/9.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1930 Rs. 106/11.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931 Rs. 107/12.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932 Rs. 108/14.
6½ per cent Bombay Devp. Loan (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 113/14.
4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 88.
4 per cent Municipal due 1974 Rs. 87.
4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 87.
6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1954 Rs. 113/8.
6 per cent Municipal due 1929-49 Rs. 104.

Tone of Market:—Steady.

Industrial & Prudential	6	5½ p.c.	5
Jupiter	15	..	12
New India	25	1y	2 12
Oriental Life	100	30 p.c	1100
Vulcan	10	0-6-0	4 1
MILLS.			
Ahmedabad Advance	100	10	3/3 12
Adiance	100	..	85
Apollo	50	..	7
Assur Virjee	100	..	2 8
Berar Manig	200	30	240
Bombay Cotton O. ..	500	15	310
Bombay Cotton P. ..	10	5 p.c.	5 8
Bombay Dyeing etc.	250	25	883 12
Bombay Industrial ..	100	..	7
Bombay Woollen ..	100	..	70
Bradbury	250	nil	260
Bradbury P	250	7 p.c.	172
Broach Fine Counts ..	250	..	70
Century	100	20y	377 8
Central India O. ..	100	16	510
Central India P. ..	500	5 p.c.	445
Ceylon	100	..	40
Colaba Land & Mill.	100	..	128 12
Ooorla	100	..	145
Crescent	100	4	163 12
Currimbhoy	250	..	250
David	500	..	300
Dawn	250	40	600
E D. Sassoon United O.	7/8		1 0 0
Ebrahimbhoy Pabaney	250	nil	202 8
Edward Sassoon ..	200	nil	120
Elphinstone O ..	100	..	24
Emperor Edward ..	500	..	210
Fazulbhoy	250	25	853 12
Finlay	100	nil	125
Framjee Petit ..	1,000	..	575
Globe	100	..	27 8
Gokak	100	6	108 4
Indoostan	1,000	125	1575
Indian Bleaching, etc.	100	6	163 12 XD
Indian Manufacturing	1,000	51	625
Indore Malwa United	100	18-12	327 8
Jamshed O.	250	..	7
Khatau Makanjee ..	Nil		52 8
Kilachand	25	..	3 12
Kohinoor	500	..	1125
Lakshmi Cotton ..	4,000	150	5725
Madhora Scindia ..	100	..	18
Madhowji Dharamsi ..	100	..	115

SHARE-MARKET FLUCTUATIONS

Ahmedabad				..	393 12
Bombay Cotton				..	32[illegible]
Bombay Dyeing	882 8	886 4	880	883 12	
Century	377 8	380	377 8	377 8	
Central India				..	500
Colaba Land				..	130
Crescent					163 12
Edward Sassoon				..	115
Fazulbhoy ..	858 12	861 4	857 8	858 12	
Finlay				..	125
Globe				..	27 8
Gokak				..	106-4
Indian Bleaching				..	163 12
Indore Malwa ..				..	327 8
Kohinoor				..	1125
Madhowjee ..					115
Mathuradas					87 0
Meyer Sassoon				..	80
Mysore				..	113 12
New Great ..					292 8
Pearl	487 8	490	487 8	488 12	
Pubany					202 8
Phoenix				..	380
Simplex				..	139
Swadeshi					427 8
Swan Mills				..	145
Tata Mill				..	117-4
MISCELLANEOUS					
Alcock					217 8
Bombay Steam					175
Bandi Cement				..	19 14
Central India Mining ..				..	28
Indian Cement					110
Katni Cement Ord. ..					106 4
Saivarajpur					48
Tram Co. Ord.					134 6
Tata Hydro	1047 8	1055	1047 8	1055	
Tata Iron & Steel Ord	66	67 12	66 12	67 8	
Tata Iron & Steel Def	208-12	213 12	208-12	212-8	
Govt. paper 3/8 per cent	..				77-8
Govt. paper 5 per cent	..				108-1-8

SAFETY, CONVENIENCE, ECONOMY.

These are the strong points of advantage to be derived from the use of a Safe in our Safe Deposit Vault.
It affords you absolute safety as it is built on most up-to-date lines.
It is convenient to everybody as it is situated most centrally in the business locality of the City.
It is economical in the sense that you can rent about 300 cub. inches. Safe for your purpose, only for Rs. 20 a year.
We invite you to call and see for yourselves what service we give you.

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA

SAFE DEPOSIT VAULT.

THE METAL MERCHANT'S CO

Issued rates for Brass and Copper.
Daily Quotations.

BRASS.

	Bombay, Per md.	Dec. 1. Rs. a. p.
Brass English	3/4	56 8 0
Brass English	1	55 8 0
Brass English	1¼	55 8 0
Brass English	1.3/4	55 8 0
Brass English	2	55 8 0
Brass German	3/4 to 2	54 12 0

COPPER.

	Bombay, Per md.	Dec. 1. Rs. a. p.
Copper, French 3/4 to 2		58 4 0
Copper German	3/4	58 8 0
Copper German	1	58 8 0
Copper German	1¼	58 8 0
Japanese Copper Bars		54 8 0
Panchieka joint		27 0 0
Copper, English Bars		55 0 0
Brass Bars		37 0 0
Pat Klai		75 0 0
Lead Rangooni		25 8 0
Lead country		23 0 0
Koger Brass, Metal	¾	53 0 0
Koger Brass Metal	1	53 8 0
Koger Brass 1¼ to 1½, 7/8 to 2		53 8 0
German Copper 1½ to 1¾ to 2		58 8 0
English Copper 3/4 to 2		58 8 0

BOMBAY-CHINA YARN MARKETS.

Daily Quotations.

	Bombay, Per lb.	Dec. 1. Rs. a. p.
Shapurji	No. 6¼	0 5 6
Finix	No. 6½	0 5 9
Kilachand	No. 8¼	0 6 9
David	No. 10½	0 7 0
Shapurji	No. 10½	0 7 0
Tricumdas	No. 10½	0 7 3
Currimbhoy	No. 12½	0 7 6
Tricumdas	No. 12¼	0 7 6
Kilachand	No. 14½	0 8 0
Kilachand	No. 20½	0 9 3
Japan	No. 20	0 10 0
Japan	No. 32	0 14 3
Japan	No. 40	0 15 6
Japan	No. 42½	1 0 6

LONDON METALS

London, Nov. 30.
To-day's price.

Copper, English Best Selected, £62 3/4.
Copper, Braziers, £72 3/4.
Yellow Metal, £67 1/4.
Spelter, Hard, £29 1/4.
Corrugated Sheets, 24 guage, £17 1/4
Tin Block, £315

QUOTATIONS OF LOCAL MILL CLOTHS

(Issued by the Hindustani Native Merchants' Association.)

		Bombay, Dec. 1. Rs. a. p.
KHADI:—		
Textile	Per lb.	0 11 3
Century	,,	0 10 9
Jacob	,,	0 10 9
E. D. Sassoon	,,	0 10 3
Elphinstone	,,	0 10 3
Apollo	,,	0 10 9
LONG CLOTH (Full weight) 34/40 In.:		
Standard Mill	Per lb.	0 14 3
Century 91½ 92½	,,	0 14 0
Century 6404-8705	,,	0 15 0
Hindustan Mill	,,	0 14 3
Fazal (Mahal)	,,	0 14 9
Phoenix	,,	0 14 0
Pabaney (Phoolmala)	,,	0 14 0
Manekji (Patangia)	,,	0 14 0
Kaliamardan	,,	0 14 0
Daud Sahib	,,	0 13 6
LONG CLOTH (Light weight) No. 5202/5303		
Rachael Mill	Per lb.	0 14 6
Hindustan Mill	,,	0 14 6
David Mill	,,	0 14 9
Apollo Mill	,,	0 14 6
LONG CLOTH x Quality:—		
Swan Finaly	,,	0 14 0
Gold Mohor	,,	0 13 6
LONG CLOTH Satin Calender 34-42 In.:		
Textile (Hand)	Per lb.	0 13 9
Spring (Merchant)	,,	0 13 9
Century (Bugle)	,,	0 13 0
Apollo (Fyala)	,,	0 13 0
Tata Mill (Darji)	,,	0 13 6
Sakuntala	,,	0 13 0
Sundari Brand	,,	0 13 0
Globe	,,	0 12 6
Rachael	,,	0 12 6
Palkhi	,,	0 13 6
Maher	,,	0 13 6
LEPAD:—		
Spring	,,	0 13 6
Textile	,,	0 13 6
Century	,,	0 13 0
Maher	,,	0 13 0
DHOOTIES 7 8 9 Yards:—		
Spring (Balance)	,,	1 0 0
Jecob	,,	0 15 6
Century	,,	0 15 6
Mun Mill	,,	1 0 0
DHOOTIES 10 Yards:—		
Spring (Balance)	,,	0 15 0
Century	,,	0 14 6
Jecob	,,	0 14 6
Mun Mill	,,	0 15 6
1386 Tata	,,	2 13 0
CHECK GREY DRILL x lbs. 5:—		
Bombay Cotton	Per Piece	3 13 0
Jamshed	,,	3 13 0
Century	,,	4 4 0
Pearl Pebaney	,,	4 2 0
Hindustan No. 902	,,	4 2 3
BLACK CHECK:—		
Century	Per lb.	0 13 9
5800 Sholapur	,,	11 0 0
2020 Jecob	,,	5 8 0
58.000 Kurla	,,	8 4 0
1325 Morarji	,,	6 12 0
GABRUN No. 5124:—		
Pearl Pebaney	,,	7 5 0
Hindustan	,,	7 5 0
E. D. Rachael	,,	6 12 0
SALITA:—		
Textile	,,	0 13 9
Spring (Merchant)	,,	0 14 3
STRIPPED SADIS Yards 12:—		
777 Kohinoor	Per Piece	2 4 6
777 Crescent	,,	2 3 0
Apollo David	,,	2 3 0
DUKDI Yards 12-13-14:—		
Kanta	Per lb.	1 1 6
Great	,,	1 0 6
Phoenix	,,	1 1 6
Koh'noor	,,	1 1 9
Tata	,,	1 1 6
CHADAR Kori Calander:—		
Hindustan	Per lb.	0 15 0
David	,,	0 15 0
Mahal	,,	0 15 0

EAST INDIA COTTON ASSN., LTD.

BOMBAY BI-WEEKLY STATISTICS.

30rd Nov 1926

	1926 Bales.	1925 Bales.	Difference. Bales
RECEIPTS			
36th to th29 Nov.	21870	1534	19664
RECEIPTS			
1st Sept. to 29th Nov.	140043	313129	173086
SHIPMENTS			
26 to 29th Nov.			
United Kingdom	—	—	—
Continent	1033	—	1033
China, Japan and Coast Ports	24510	—	24510
Total	25543	—	25543
SHIPMENTS			
1st Sept. to 29nd Nov.			
United Kingdom	217	7324	—7109
Continent	53407	72625	—19218
China	7713	13809	—6097
Japan	31745	109986	—78241
Coast Ports	2734	5771	—3041
U. S. A.	1	150	—149
Total	95817	209635	—113848
AFLOAT IN HARBOUR			
Europe.	66	9305	—9239
China, Japan & Coast Ports	17756	15450	+2306

STATEMENT OF COTTON PRESSED.
Week ending 19th Nov, 1st Sept. to 19th Nov.

	1926	1925	1926	1925
Madras	796	2588	46820*	70258
Bombay	6348	11214	15746	54734
Sind	1584	6010	3923	18912
Bengal	3	—	1925	671
U. P.	11418	18012	29393*	72635
Punjab	3802	40059	14231*	137331
C. P.	753	3495	786	6867
Berar	1122	6210	13273*	17088
N.W. F Province	..	..	151	478
Ajmer- Merwara	165	1975	669	6906
Burma (a)	—	—	1439	3842
Jodhpur State	..	..	100	..
	40891	89563	128456	390322

*Adjusted.
(a) to 29th Oct.

INDIAN WEEKLY STATISTICS.

30th Novr 1926.

RECEIPTS
Week ending 1

	1926 Bales.	1925 Bales
Calcutta	448	213
Bombay	12546	52396
Karachi	5494	28996
Madras	879	264
Rangoon	(a)	..
Tuticorin	18	50
Total	7790	69480

EXPORTS
Week ending 2 th Novr.

	1926. Bales	1925 Bales
Calcutta	56	..
Bombay	4076	22887
Karachi	233	9598
Madras	963	744
Rangoon	..	2761
Tuticorin	95	29
Total	6373	33897

RECEIPTS
1st Sept. to 30th Novr.

	1926	1925
Calcutta	4938	3548
Bombay	97049	220805
Karachi	12495	8006
Madras	27011	34948
Rangoon	230(a)	..
Tuticorin	4095	9712
Total	146821	354906

EXPORTS
1st Sept. to 23th Novr.

	1926	1925
Calcutta	7391	7509
Bombay	82092	160703
Karachi	53898	54525
Madras	12189	26807
Rangoon	3417	7420
Tuticorin	9599	42252
Total	168586	296221

(a) to 13th Novr

RECEIPTS into BOMBAY from KARACHI.

Week ending	4th Nov.	1st Sept.	to 16th Nov.
1926	29 1925	1926	1925
20	1558	2942	4886

EXPORTS from KARACHI
Week ending 16th Novr,

	1926	1925
United Kingdom	Nil	174
Continent	Nil	4217
China	Nil	201
Japan	Nil	189
Bombay (a)	107	255
U. S. A.	Nil	175
Total	197	6938

1st Sept to 9th Novr.

	2713	1955
United Kingdom	171	1821
Continent	43506	38053
China	500	1450
Japan	953	3743
Bombay (a)	2025	2984
U. S. A.	451	600
	50153	48651

(a) Includes cotton for transhipment.

MYSORE AND ITS RULER.

(BY G. R. JOSYER.)

Some time ago there was a vague refe-c rencein the Press to the Silver Jubilee of the Coronation of H. H. Maharaja Krishnaraja Wadiyar of Mysore, and there the matter seems to have ended. The Jubilee falls on the 8th February 1927. It is barely three months from now, and so far there is absolutely no preparation either by the people or the Government to celebrate the occasion appropriately. It seems likely that the full significance of the event is not apparent to the people of Mysore; otherwise they would not be so somnolent with respect to their share in rendering the occasion one of fitting magnificence.

But what exactly does the occasion signify? It was just twenty-five years ago that H. H. Sri Krishnaraja Wadiyar ascended the throne on which his father and Grandfather had sat; and he has not only sat on the throne from then up to now, but ruled over the State and carried on the Administration in wisdom and soberness that has not been paralleled in the history of Mysore for a long time, and that is equalled by few contemporary Ruling Princes in the leading States of India itself.

It was about 1,800 that H. H. Krishnaraja Wadeyar III was made heir to the Throne and actually ruled only from 1,814 to 1831, being in the latter year relieved of the Administration. And when Sri Chamaraja Wadiyar took the reins of Government in 1881, not many years remained for him before he passed away in 1894. Both of them have left but vague impressions in the minds of the people. H. H. Krishnaraja Wadiyar of last century, or "Sri Krishna" as he loved to sign in those niroopas which many a family in the State has preserved as the old Norman Nobles used to preserve their letters patent granted by William the Conqueror, is remembered by Mysoreans to-day as the vision of a generous man with quick instincts of pleasure. His son, Sri Chamaraja Wadiyar is to us a handsome prince who died early.

BRILLIANT RECORD.

But the present distinguished occupant of the throne on the other hand has slowly, soberly, unobtrusively ingratiated himself with the people of the State, and for twenty-five years has held an extraordinary delicate position with distinguished self-control and disarming simplicity of character. I am not one of those who are eager to claim for Mysore the merit of a model State, but I must not, however, hesitate to admit that while, during the last twenty five years, some Dewans have idled, some Dewans have tyrannised, some Dewans have squandered, and some few Dewans have made good, the record of the Ruler of the State himself has been one of exceptional brilliance, and that the results of his Administration so far are distinctly positive.

It may be that the Administration is not, in many points, perfect, that policies have come to the fore at one time or another which do not accord with wise statesmanship, that men have frequently risen to power who were self-seeking, wicked, dishonest, and unconscionable; but who among us would venture to lay the blame of it at the door of the worthy occupant of the Palace at Mysore, and not at that of "No 10 Downing Street" at Bangalore? The historian of Mysore, whether to-day or a hundred years hence, will have a bright story to record of the rulership of H. H. Sri Krishnaraja Wadiyar, of his exceptional personality, and of his direct contribution to the progress of the Administration.

I may bring these points into clear relief by instituting one or two comparisons. The possiblities of an Indian Prince are many now-a-days. He may, as Macaulay describes the Bengal Nabobs, spend life chewing bhang and toying with howries. He may settle down amidst the peerage of England, and popularise his name by sending out young colts to be whipped over all the race courses of the world. He may become captive to a fair foreigner in an alien land, and remember his State only to draw money from it by cheques through International Bankers. He may become a famous sportsman and lead costly cricket or polo-teams across the seas, or try to improve English agriculcuture with Indian money. He may try to serve both God and Mammon, become a naturalised citizen of England or America, and rule his State by tele grams or he may stay in the State, and fan the flame of class or communal hatred by becoming the champion of some one class or community.

Or finally he may give a very hot time to his Ministers, and make it impossible for them to continue. I remember twelve-years ago while an under-graduate in Madras, I came to know Sir Narayan Chandavarkar who had then just put in a few months' Premiership at Indore. Asked why he had come away like that, he replied that he had found it impossible to pull on with the Ruler! That kind of thing, I am inclined to think, at no time occurs with H. H. the present Maharaja of Mysore. The complaint, if any, should rather be the other way. Krishna Murthi, Madhava Rao, Ananda Rao Visveswariah, Kantaraja Urs, Banerji, all of them got on nicely with him, and retired, when the time came, with wet eyes and regretful voices.

A PATTERN OF JUSTICE.

On the personal side, no less than on the political, His Highness presents a picture which a philosophical observer may love to contemplate. His wide scholarship, chaste interests, temperate emotions, and generous instincts, from an exceptional ombination in the charactersticks of present day Indian rulers. It has become the fashion of Indian Princes now to pay periodical visits to England like High Court Judges going home for the vacation; but His Highness of Mysore has not so far yielded to that desire. He keeps a string of race horses in order to please his European friends and because some of his immediate attendants are lovers of horse flesh, but he is not much of a racing man. I am sure that if someone started a "Horse Protection Society,' he would immediately become its patron. He is an accomplished sportsman in many lines, but he is also a devoted student of literature and music There is an up to date electric piano occupying a seat of honour in his study, but at the same time you will hear, "His Highness may not take me with him or any body else, but he is sure to take the Saligram Pandit with him even on circuits in order to explore the fertile fields of Sanskrit Literature." His immediate attendants are a number of Ursus, but prominent in their midst is more than one blue blooded Persian Mahomaddan. His devotion is equally extended to the Shivite Priest or Sringeri, and to the Vaishnavite one of Parakal Mutt. He presents gifts to Muslim Mosques as generously as to Brahmins or non-Brahmin temples. He visits Melkote of the Vaishnavites, Nanjangud of the Shivites, and Sravanabelagola of the Jains, with equal religiousness. He endows University Education on Western lines, at the same time that he improves and extends Oriental Colleges of Sanskrit. He tries to mete out even and just treatment to Hindus and Mahomedans and to Brahmins and Anti-Brahmins. As to architectural taste and urban improvement, I may record without breach of confidence an observation of so shrewd an observer as Sir Charles Todhunter, made not long ago, "Mysore is the most beautiful City in India, and if the credit of it is due to any one man, it is to H. H. the Maharaja." That is a fairly eloquent tribute.

Amongst his so many distinguishing qualities, there is one, however, that cannot be mentioned with unmixed appreciation,—his unapproachability to mundane Mysoreons. That seems to be rather a common trait of all Indian Rulers at the present time. It is easy for any "who is who" in England who could procure a letter of introduction from some retired Governor or a former Resident, or perhaps the Junior Clerks of the India office, to foist himself upon the most aristocratic of the Maharajas, than for even eminent subjects of their own to have a few words or conversation with them. All that you can know of the Rulers, if you do not happen to enjoy the favour of the Durbar Bakshi, and do not adorn yourself with kummer-bund, is a dignified figure at the helm of a Rolls Royce or a Chevrolet, which bends a straight glance at you as it passes you on the road at rare times, and all that you can do as a stranger is to answer a stare with a stare, or rather, a mild stare with a milder stare, and pass on. But there is another side to the medal It is bad enough when a Dewan, who is easily approachable, lacks the will or the power to rectify things when they are brought to his notice. But if a Ruler is easily approacahable and representations made to him should turns futile, it would be heart-rending!

A MODEL DMINISTRATOR.

However, taken all in all, His Highness Krishnaraja Wadeyar of Mysore is one for whose rulership the millions in the State have to be exceedingly thankful to God. From many points of view his administration is one the like of which Mysoreans have not had for a long, long year, and when and whether they will have it at any time in the future is problematical. It seems, therefore, a most imperative duty of all to mark the successful continuity of his benignant regime during 25 years, by celebrations as grand, as festive, and as magnificent as the combination of menmoney and effort could render possible. He deserves, and it is meet, that all sections of the populace, not alone those who effusively protest their loyalty to him when their pay has to be increased or a year's extension is desired, but all sections of the populace, officials and non-officials, all castes and economic classes, in all parts of the State, and all public institutions and local self-government bodies, should combine and celebrate the occasion with lavish profusion, and express to hm their inexpressible joy and thanks for his patient and wise rulership. A central committee for the State and Committees at the two capital cities and all district and Taluk head-quartrs, should be organised by the Dewan, Municipal Presidents, and Deputy Commissioners, to chalk out the detailed programme of the celebrations. If proper steps are taken, like those for the War Loan or the Red Cross Fund, it would be possible to raise over 5 lakhs of rupees from the public, which could be utilised in the most appropriate manner, partly to celebrate the event at the time, and partly to make it live long in the memory of future generations. There remain hardly three months for the arrangement of all the preliminaries, and not one finger has been raised so far by anyone in that direction. I do hope, however, that this piece of writing will serve as a reminder to all those officials and non-official public men who are responsible for arranging the essential necessaries, and that during the next three months they will put forth their very best energies and make the Silver Jubilee a great event in the history of this generation of Mysoreans, and a recod in the complex history of the Indian States.

UNTOUCHABILITY.

"A CRIME AGAINST HUMANITY."

PLEA FOR ORGANIZATION AND EDUCATION.

At the Andhra Social Conference, held at Ellore on Sunday, in the course of his Presidential Address, Mr. P. Varadharajulu Naidu, said:—

The social wrongs we are fighting are not ordinary wrongs. The caste system has ruined India and the Hindus. Varnashrama has destroyed all consciousness of self-respect and liberty in the masses. If our beloved mother land is to obtain and retain Swarajya, you should rebel against caste system and its horrors. Caste sentiment is a common factor in every sect of Hinduism People steeped in superstition, still believe that what is ordained by Varnashrama Dharma is for its salvation and unconsciously ens ace themselves. I need not tell you that caste ridden Hindu Society is the most disintegrating force in Indian politics. Both brown Varnashramists an the white Imperialists are striving their best to keep the caste system in tact in their own interests. Both of them are interested in keeping down the masses uneducated and uncultured. The result is slave mentality Varnashrama divides us and British Imperialism rules us. Divisions and sub-divisions of Hindu community into mutually exclusive compartments, have rendered it absolutely incapable of combining for active resistence or self-defence against the Britisih Government. The secret of British power in India is nothing but the existence in our own country of the caste system. Caste must go and we should rebel against it, lest we perish. We are now reaping the fruit of our folly for ages. Our first and foremost duty is that we should now act boldly to save us from ourselves. There is no divine warrant for our separation and quarrels. I ask you to defy al Gods, Goddesses, Shastras and priests that stand in the way of liberty and justice, equality and fraternity India, in spite of its millions has been the prey of foreign conquerors. A small body of foreigners have been able to conquer and control this country witih the aid of men, raised and trained in this country itself. Communal distrust and mutual jealousy have always helped the foreign conqueror to rule this country. Caste system is inimical to national solidarity. Men mbay be unequal but they are all men and should have equa opportunity for living noble and glorious lives.

PARIAHS OF INDIA.

One-sixth of our people are branded as depressed classes, outcastes, Pariahs, and Untouchables. I hardly need remind you of the details of what all this means by way of ostracism and demoralisation. As is well-known to you many of these people in this Presidency are not allowed to use the common streets to say nothing of the Temples and wells and other public places. The lesson of Vykom is still fresh in our minds. In some places these poor people have to shout out their approach and keep at a respectable distance lest their shadow fall upon the higher caste man and pollute him. They are virtually cut off from all the amenities of our ordinary social life and are in fact treated worse than cattle. I know of course that every nation has its problem of poverty and slums. But here is something which I submit is far more terrible than poverty and far more dehumanising than slums.

The ancient Shastras have degenerated into the observance of certain unmeaning rites. You are allowed to keep mistresses but you may not touch your fellowmen. Then he advised them, not to get the encased rigidity of social customs and prejudices any longer enslave them. They are he said really at the bottom of all our political ills. Remember you cannot long keep them up, you have to reckon with the onward march of things, you want more blood, more virility, more of united strength and feeling of solidarity.

It may be, I am prepared to believe there is some improvement in recent years, but in spite of the various resolutions passed at Conferences and in spite of the splendid example and influence of Mahatma Gandhi in this connection and of the work of the Congress untouchability is still strongly entrenched.

A CRIME AGAINST HUMANITY.

Untouchability is a crime against humanity, I can understand poverty and the difference in circumstances and capacity but I cannot understand nor can I find any rational justification for the mentality that ostracises and regards as untouchable a large portion of our people. Whether we like it or not Brotherwood is a Law in nature and any attempt to violate that Law—the only true basis of a social structure that can endure—must inevitably act disastrously on those who are foolish enough to make the attempt. The attempt was made in such ancient countries as Assyria, Egypt, Greece, and Rome where the weak were trampled on and made slaves, with the result that these nations were themselves broken to pieces. If India has survived it is because she, at least in her ancient polity, respected this law. Whether this crime against humanity will ever be brought before the League of Nations, as lesser crimes have been brought forward there and suitably dealt with, I do not know, but the knowledge of these things must act as a handicap to our representatives and some day, unless we put our house in order, the inevitable exposure must come."

After referring to the need of organisation, Mr. Naidu proceeded:

"Having got the men and the organisation to tackle this problem what is the next step, the next essential? My answer is Education. This is a generally accepted panacea. Indeed many people regard education as the remedy for this disease. Education yes, but what kind of education, under what circumstances imparted and by whom? To send children to schools in which the atmosphere of ostracism exists where the mentality of the teachers and fellow-students if not their practice is orthodox is no solution. Better a hundred times that they should be taught in their own schools by their own people or by those who are not handicapped by caste prejudices and restrictions that that they should be admitted on suffrage to schools in which they are made to feel their position by a score of petty annoyances. The steady and firm application of a G.O. calling for equal treatment in all aided schools is a welcome measure and must be used to the utmost, especially in the higher grades of education, but in the lower it is rendered useless by the mentality mentioned. What is needed here more than a G. O. is the education of the intelligentsia. This can perhaps be done best by Conferences like this, by the circulation of literature on the subject, by the efforts of the Congress and the workers in the various parties and by the nominated representatives of these people in the Councils.

PLEA FOR STEADY PLODDING.

Concluding Mr. Naidu said:—

"These are some of the main avenues along which we should appoach this problem. No one avenue by itself will avail to storm the citadel. Further, we must remember that time is an important element. The present deplorable and disgraceful conditions have not been born in a day, nor will they disappear in a night. There are no short cuts to success. It means steady plodding and persistent work, year after year. Of the thing we may be certain the cry of these dumb and oppressed millions of our brothers and sisters has been heard and help is at hand. Around the banner of the pioneers in this field there is gathering an army of purposeful men and women who are determined to find a way or make one. May the benediction of all these our comrades inspire us in our efforts and deliberations in this Conference to serve them and may we ever remember that in serving them we are serving ourselves and our nation."

BOMBAY BUS SERVICE.

TO BE EXTENDED ON MONDAY.

REASONABLE FARES.

Still there is to be the delay of about a week before the Warden Road—Ballard Pier Scheme of the Bombay Tramway and Electric Company's Bus Service comes into actual working operation. It will be remembered that in an interview granted in the beginning of November by Mr. Trollip to our representative he had informed him that this scheme would be put in operation on the 1st instant and that the Standard of the new Buses would be absolutely English, and the cars would be more luxurious than those already running.

GRADED SCALE OF FARES.

Our representative who called on the Traffic Manager of the Company on Tuesday was informed that the expected up-to-date luxury bus is not yet all fully equipped. One such will, however, be put in service about the 6th of this month. So hinted in the previous interview the increase in fares is not to affect the unequipped extention buses, and, therefore, it may reasonably be expected that it will not be long before the new buses are equipped fully. The new rate is fixed at a minimum of two annas, and a maximum of annas six. Thus from Warden Road to Ballard Pier the bus will carry a passenger for 6 annas, to Church Gate 5 annas, to Opera House and Princess Street 4 annas, and Hughes Road 2 annas. There is no half-fare for children as in the tram service.

"REASONABLE FARES."

Asked as to whether in consideration of the preponderance of middle-class people using the Service, the new fares would be an unreasonable taxation on their slender purse, the Officer maintained that the fares were reasonable in consideration of the income expected of the Service. The allowance of half-fare would weaken the position to a considerable extent, and the one level-rate maintained would retrieve any adverse affectation on the monetary side.

LOOP ROUND BHATIA BAG.

Our representative, then, raised the question of the purposed loop round Batia Bag once again, and when asked what the Company thought about the proposal, the Traffic Manager said that the present arrangement required no modification, as the purpose is well served. But, he continued, the Company had felt the necessity of having a Siding-halt at the Boribunder junction near the subterranean layatory. The proposal was mooted, but was rejected by the Corporation he said.

NOT AFRAID OF COMPETITION

Before taking leave of the Officer, our representative enquired what the Company thoght of the rumoured competitions in the services that are expected, to which he was told that the Company knew its business and was prepared to face any competition. He would not give any definite idea of the profit or otherwise, the Company was making on the bus Service, but, was content with saying the Company's position was fair in that respect.

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

London, Nov. 30.

Bank Bills, 3 months 4 5/8 per cent.
Bank Bills, 6 months 4 11/16 per cent.
Fine Trade Bills, 3 months 5 1/4 per cent.
Fine Trade Bills, 6 months 5 5/4 per cent.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

British Social Hygiene Council; (1) Visit to and inspection of Parsee General Hospital, Cumballa Hill 9 a.m. (2) Visit to and inspection of Harkisandas Narottamdas Hospital 10 a.m. (3) Conference with the President and Councillors of Bombay Municipal Corporation, Municipal Office, Bombay, 4.20 p.m.

FRIDAY, December 3.

Party to M. C. C. Team at Parsi Gymkhana, Kennedy Sea Face, 6 p.m.

"A reply to Sir B. Blackett": Speeches at the Sir C. J. Hall, 6.15 p.m.

SATURDAY, December 4.

The s.s. "Rajputana" with the English mails sails at 1 p.m.

Cricket—M. C. C. v. Parsi-European eleven, the Esplanade, 11 a.m. to 1 p.m., and 2 to 5-30 p.m.

Laying of foundation stone of B. J. Hospital for Children (near the out-patients Department of J. J. Hospital) 5 p.m., by H. E. the Governor.

RADIO PROGRAMME.

A programme of dance music music will be broadcast by the Bombay Presidency Radio Club, on Thursday (to-day) the 2nd instant from 11.30 a.m. to 12.30 p.m. and from 6.45 to 8 p.m. Call sign 2 FV., wave length 387 metres.

BOMBAY PROV. CONG. COMMITTEE.

The ordinary meeting of the Council of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee will be held to-day (Thursday) at 6.30 p.m. (S.T.) at the Congress House.

GUJARAT MANDAL SOCIAL.

A social gathering of the Gujerat Mandal of the Elphinstone College will be held on Sundya (the 5th instant) at 5 p.m. in the College Hall. Sir Manubhai N. Mehta the Prime Minister of the Baroda State will preside.

G. WARD DIST. CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

The annual report and accounts are ready for the inspection of the members. Those who want to see it should come any time from 7 to 9 a.m. and 4 to 8 p.m., at the above Committee's office, Ollengal Wadi, Lady Jamshedji Road, Dadar.

The seventh ordinary meeting of the Bombay Architectural Association will be held on Thursday to-day the 2nd instant at 6.30 p.m. at the Sir J. J. School of Art, when Mr. Chenimais will give a lecture on "Insurance as related to Buildings." The president Mr. D. W. Ditchburn, F.R.I.B.A., will preside.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The homeward P. and O. Mail steamer "Razmak" with the mails from Bombay of the 20th instant arrived at Port Said at 5/30 p.m. on the 28th instant and left there at 11.30 p.m. the same day.

The clan line s.s. "Mackinnon" arrived in London on the morning of the 28th Nov.

The clan line s.s. "Mackiver" arrived in London in the afternoon of 28th Nov.

THE SCHOOLS COMMITTEE ELECTION.

Dr. Mrs. Malinibai Sukthankar, M.B.B.S. is a candidate for a seat on the Schools Committee of the Bombay Municipality. After a brilliant college and University career, during which she secured several medals, Dr. Mrs. Sukthankar has been doing honorary work at the Sir J. J. and the Cama Hospitals. She is also in charge of three of the infant welfare centres and two Bhatia infant welfare centres.

A UNIQUE PLAY.

The Bazar Gate A. V. School, one of the schools in the Fort, staged a short play 'Greatness of Truth" at the Princess Theatre on Sunday last, when there was a large attendance of the parents and guardians of the boys, attending the school, and of educational authorities. It was a unique play in the sense that there was no female character.

In the middle of the play, a meeting was held under the presidentship of Sheth Harkishondas Ramji Madhavji. The pupils who had taken part in the play were given prizes.

W. I. A. A. ACTIVITIES.

The following business, among other, has been transacted by the Association:—

Further suggestions were handed over to the Touring Sub-Committee to deal with, regarding the proposed Hotels Scheme:

On the subject of pedestrians walking on roadways, further correspondence with the Deputy Commissioner of Police was read and it was decided to ascertain from the police what steps are taken against pedestrians for breach of the regulations regarding walking on footpaths. Messrs. Ricardo and [illegible] were deputed to deal with the Police Authorities in the matter of speed limit at Sion Road.

MARVELS OF AMERICA.

A public lecture in Gujarati will be delivered under the auspices of the Dayan Prasarak Mandal on Saturday, (the 4th instant) at 6 p.m. (S. S.) at the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Public Hall, by Mr. Behman Sorabji Banaji on "The Marvels of America." The lecture will be illustrated by exhibiting by the lantern pictures of the Greatest Auditorium of the World in San Francisco, the Greatest Aquarium of Coloured Live Fishes, the Panorama of Pacific—"Honolulu," the Hudson River Trip of New York—most beautiful in the World in San Francisco, the Greatest Aquarium of Coloured Live Fishes, the Panorama of the world, etc., etc. Before the commencement of the lecture, the distribution of prizes to the successful examination on 7th August last under the auspices of this Society, the Zoroastrian Association and the Bombay Sanitary Association will take place.

HIGH COURT

TATA CO.'S CASE.

FURTHER ARGUMENTS BY COUNSEL.

At the resumed hearing of the Tata Iron and Steel Co.'s petition for the Court's sanction to its scheme regarding the arrears of dividends on the second preference shares.

Mr. D. J. Desai, counsel for the Company said that the scheme provided that R3|12|4 should be paid to each second preference shareholder in cash, and the remaining R26 on each share was to carry interest at 4 per cent. The first preference shareholders were in no way affected by the scheme. The Company desired that the bounty given by the Government should not be absorbed in payment of the accumulated dividends but must be shared by the other classes of shares also. If the second preference shareholders surrendered their present advantages, it would be in the interest of the Company as a whole. That was a reasonable way that a businessman would take. The scheme had been supported by 1,270 votes in its favour including proxy votes, as against 1,246. The real issue, therefore was, how far the majority would be reduced by the votes that were challenged.

Mr. Munshi, for Mr. Motishaw who opposed the scheme, pointed out that the Company had admitted in the petition that some proxies were against the scheme.

Messrs. Jinnah and Little, Advocate, also challenged the validity of certain proxies on the other side.

Mr. P. D. Shamdasani objected that shareholders supporting the scheme have no "locus standi" as the Company is asking for sanction on their behalf.

His Lordship ruled that every shareholder has a right to be heard.

It was contended on behalf of R. K. Motishaw one of the principal opponents of the scheme that the report relating to the meeting of the second preference shareholders did not represent the true state of voting. It was stated by the Tatas that 292 persons were present in person, of whom 120 gave votes by proxy.

Mr. P. D. Shamdasani, objected to the scheme on the ground that the notice convening the meeting was insufficient as it was not accompanied by an explanatory circular. The scheme, he said, was a clever manoeuvre on the part of the Directors to feed the Company with tainted money to the tune of R15 lakhs.

After Mr. Desai had replied to the points raised regarding proxy voting, Mr. Jinnah argued on behalf of Bhaidas Maganlal and another shareholder whose aggregate holding amounted to 2,5000 shares. He submitted that the scheme was a fair and bona-fide one, and any opposition to it would be suicidal. If it was passed by the requisite majority, then the Court should not interfere with it. The Government had made it clear that the bounty was not to be given for the purpose of being distributed among the preference shareholders, and the Company had therefore made an attempt, by this scheme to wipe off the debt due on that score.

Mr. K. M. Munshi, on behalf of R. K. Motishaw, made it clear that the opponents of the scheme did not want the bounty to be discontinued. Their objection was that by the proposed distribution of profits, the agents and the other classes of shareholders benefited at the expense of second preference shareholders whose privileges were sought to be taken away by the scheme. The court should not give the sanction without satisfying itself that the conditions mentioned in Section 113 were fulfilled by the Company. The Directors had made the application without being authorised by a general meeting of shareholders.

ELOPMENT CASE

SECOND AND THIRD ACCUSED SENTENCED.

In the case against Chandrabai, Khanderao Manaji and Shankar Sitaram who were charged with kidnapping and wrongful confinement at the High Court sessions, the jury returned a unanimous verdict of "not guilty" against the first, accused and of "guilty" by a majority of 7 to 2 against the other two accused.

The first accused was therefore acquitted and discharged.

His Lordship in passing sentence on the second accused said that he had adopted a wrong way of carrying out his intention of marrying the girl and thereby had made himself liable for punishment. But in view of the circumstances of the case, his Lordship thought a light sentence would meet the ends of justice, and accordingly sentenced him to 3 months' rigorous imprisonment. "At the end of the term" observed the judge, "if you marry the girl, you will have to a certain extent atoned for your offence."

With regard to the third accused, his Lordship was convinced that he had a selfish motive in helping them and had played the dirtiest part in this sordid business, and deserved a heavy sentence. He was sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment.

GUJARAT TEMPERENCE CONFERENCE.

Under the auspices of the All-Gujarat Temperance Association, the Third All-Gujarat Temperance Conference will be held at Godhra under the presidency of Mr. Chunilal M. Gandhi of Surat on Sunday, (5th instant) in the Mahalaxmi Theatre. All temperance Associations, local bodies and other institutions interested in the cause, including the Indian States, are requested to send their delegates to the Conference. Membership fee for Reception Committee and delegates is fixed at R3 and R1 respectively. Delegates will have to make their own arrangements for boarding and lodging.

ALLEGED KIDNAPPING OF A BOY.

WOMAN'S SHREWDNESS LEADS TO SUSPECT'S ARREST.

The shrewd observation of a Hindu woman Sunder a gram-seller, at 12th Lane, Kamatipura, was instrumental in bringing an accused person Gulam Mahamad to book. Seated at her basket, her suspicious were aroused by her noticing the accused who is a Mahomedan, carrying a young "Ghati" child, aged five years in his arms. Her suspicious were strengthened by the presence of ornaments on the child.

She sent for some boys and asked them to shadow the suspect, who proceeded along Kamatipura and tried to dodge along the Byculla Club. Finding that the boys persistently kept on his track, he wriggled into the premises of the Byculla Club. But the boys who found their quarry likely to escape called out to the "ramoshi" who challenged the accused. The latter, seeing the game was up, dropped the child and made a bid for liberty but was cornered after a short struggle. He was handed over to the police, who have charged him for kidnapping before Mr. Junglewalla, the 6th President Magistrate, Mr. De Cunha, police prosecutor, appears for the prosecution.

TOLSTOY AND HIS WIFE.

DIFFERENCES ABOUT RELIGIONS AND MONEY.

The Prague correspondent of "The Sunday Observer" writes:—

An autobiography of the late M. Albert Skarvan, published in the Slav review, "Prudy," brings to light some interesting details in the marriage of Tolstoy. M. Skarvan lived with the famous writer at Jasnaia Poliana for some years.

According to him, Tolstoy suffered greatly from his unhappy marriage. All through the long years his sweetness of nature and his patience never failed. He needed exceptional strength of will not to give up his wife; but he was always waiting for "the spirit of God" to show itself in her. It was in in vain. Sophie Andreiewna could never forgive her husband for not being occupied with her to the exclusion of everything else. And then the God he loved was not the true orthodox God; it was another, created by his imagination, the very mention of whom filled her with rage. She reproached him, too, with not taking enough thought for the material side of their life, especially since by publishing his Memoirs alone he could have made a fortune.

WOMAN BURNT TO DEATH.

An inquest touching the death of Aishabai (22) a young Muslim woman, living with her husband at Byculla was held at the Coroner's Court on Tuesday.

From the evidence, it appeared that while cooking rice on November 16, her saree accidentally caught fire, and before the flames could be put out, she sustained burns all over her body. On her husband's arrival from outside, she was removed to the J. J. Hospital where she succumbed to her injuries on Monday.

The jury recorded a verdict of death by burns sustained by the deceased accidentally.

CITY'S HEALTH.

The following statement shows the total mortality from 6 a.m. of Tuesday to 6 a.m. of Wednesday:

Small-pox attack 0, death 0; cholera attack 0, death 0; plague attack 0, death 0; influenza attack 0, death 1. Total mortality (exclusive of the stillborn) 90.

Total mortality this day last year was 88.

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET

(Through Cotton Telegraphic Information Service 375, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay

MAY.

NEW YORK.

	1st December.
Previous Closing Rate	12.72
To-day's Opening Rate	12.70
Difference	—.02
To-day's Closing Rate	12.61
Difference	—.11

LIVERPOOL MARKET.

	1st December.
Previous Closing Rate	6.85
To-day's Opening Rate	6.80
Difference	—.05
To-day's Closing Rate	6.75
Difference	—.10

Sewri	253-0-0
Khandi	252-0-0

LONDON SILVER & GOLD MARKETS

LATEST QUOTATIONS

	London, Dec. 1.
Silver Spot	24-11/16 7 as. less.
Silver Forward	24-1/2 7 as. less.
Gold Spot	4-4-11½ unchanged.

WAR AGAINST 18D RATIO

SIR P. THAKURDAS' SERVICES EULOGISED

The piece-goods merchants of Bombay congratulated Sir Purshottamdas Thakurdas Kt., publicly, at a largely attended gathering at Mooljee Jaitha Market Hall on Wednesday evening, on the valuable services he rendered to the country in general and the Commercial World of India in particular as a member of the Royal Commission on Currency and exchange. Mr. Lalji Naranji presided. Messrs. Vithaldas Damodar Govindji, Valji Hirji, Jamnadas Mehta, Purshottam Govindji, Lakhmidas Pragji and Keshavji Ramji were among those present.

Mr. Lalji Naranji at the outset, congratulated on behalf of the piece-goods merchants Sir Purshottamdas on the great service he had rendered as a member of the Currency Commission and recommended those present to carefully read the minute of dissent. Sir Purshottamdas as a member of the Commission had in that valuable document exposed the Currency policy of the Government of India and the efforts of the Government both in India and at home to fix the ratio at 18d. to the rupee.

Mr. Vithaldas Damodar Govindji then explained at great length how the unnatural rate of exchange as proposed by the Government of India was injurious to Indian interests and assured Sir Purshottamdas that the piece-goods merchants of Bombay were with him in his bold fight against the fixation of the ratio at 18d. He then moved a resolution congratulating Sir Purshottamdas on the valuable services he had rendered by putting up a strenuous fight against the majority report of the Commission.

After Mr. Gordhandas seconded the resolution it was put to vote and was unanimously carried with acclamation.

Mr. Harjivandas Valji of the Bombay Humanitarean League in a vigorous speech exposed the exchange policy of the Government of India.

Sir Purshottamdas Thakurdas was then garlanded by Mr. Lalji Naranji in token of the appreciation of his services.

Sir Purshottamdas who on rising to reply was warmly cheered, thanked the piece-goods merchants of Bombay for their kind appreciation of the humble services he was able to render and assured the gathering that their appreciation had made him enthusiastic in his fight which he believed was in the interests of the masses of India. In doing the little work he was able to do, he had done nothing more than his duty.

NEED FOR STRONG AGITATION.

Sir Purshottamdas then referred to the attitude of the Government towards the mill industry of Bombay and the jute industry of Calcutta and called it step-motherly. The conditions of labour, he said, was most pitiable and that of the middle classes was still worse. Unemployment was spreading fast in the country; and Sir Purshottamdas said that for all that, the policy of the Government of India was responsible. Concluding Sir Purshottamdas emphasised the great need of strong agitation in the country against the proposed bill in the Assembly and thanked the piece-goods merchants again for their kind appreciation of his services.

A vote of thanks for the chair and Sir Purshottamdas brought the meeting to a close.

THE STAVRINAKY DANCERS.

DELIGHTFUL SHOW AT THE EXCELSIOR.

The Stavrinaky Dancers continue to attract appreciative audiences. "A Sinner's Dream" the phantom with which they open their programme is a ballet which tells the dreams of elfs and fairies. The dreamer story of a girl who falls asleep near a well where she had gone to fetch water and dreams of elfs and fairies. The dreamer Mademoiselle, Smirnova, and the Chief Elf, M. B. Baseakoff, are at their best in the dances which are really delightful in interpretation of the theme. The Divertissements offer a varied attraction, the "Navy Dance" by Mlle. Smirnova was last night very enthusiastically applauded and she was encored again and again. The Afanasieff sisters are as good in the Blue Govie One-step as they were in the varied fare they offered of their skill last week. The programme ends with "Poloveitchi Stan," a ballet full of life and vigour, which describes the Tartar peasant dances. It is well done, but one is left with an impression that it can be done better by this delightful troupe.

CRICKET AT THANA.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

THANA, Nov. 29.

Yesterday, an interesting cricket match was arranged between the Thana Hindus and a combined team composed of Parses and Christians residing in Thana. The combined team of the Parsees and Christians made a very poor show though it might be said to be de to the treacherous condition of the wicket which was not in perfect order who made 30 runs in the first innings and 51 in the second innings. But, what surprised one most was the tall score of 158 runs put up by the Hindus in spite of the uncertain wicket, and ultimately, it looked like a one-sided affair, as the combined team of Parsees and Christians sustained a big defeat of an innnings and 76 runs.

TREATED WORSE THAN CATTLE

GRIEVANCES OF THIRD-CLASS PASSENGERS.

A PLEA FOR CO-OPERATION

Mr. Lalji Naranji in the course his speech at the Annual General Meeting of the Passengers' and Traffic Relief Association held on Monday, in placing the 12th Annual Report of the Passengers' and Traffic Relief Association for its acceptance, said:

"Railways are public carriers and if they were doing their duty in a fair, reasonable and impartial manner there would not have been found any necessity for a Passengers' Relief Association. Unfortunately, however, the system of administration which prevails in this country being based upon the principle of autocracy as engendered autocracy in every line of public administration, and all these different departments whether Government and pseudo-Government instead of working as servants of the public are working as the masters of the public. Railways are no exception to this rule, whether they are State-owned or Company-managed. In the United States of America, passengers are referred to in all the public notices and communications as "patrons" of Railways. The Railway companies in this country, on the other hand, appear to think that they are obliging the public by carrying them in Railway trains, and as a result of this spirit it is uncommon sight to see at railway stations and in railway trains passengers, specially third-class passengers being treated not as if they were human beings but even sometimes worse than cattle.

Mr. Naranji then dwelt at length on the various grievances of the travelling public, such as (1) the overcrowing scandal; (2) insanitary conditions of railway carriages; (3) lack of pure and clean refreshments for third-class passengers, and various grievances of the suburban traffic.

APPEAL TO PUBLIC.

Concluding Mr. Naranji said: "This Passengers' Relief Association has been doing its best to look after the grievances of passengers and I have to congratulate Mr. Nensey and Khan Bahadur P. E. Ghamat, your Joint Honorary Secretaries, on their patient and persistent work in spite of many difficulties and in spite of a lack of appreciable support from the public. I have to appeal to the public to accord their best support to this Association so that it may be in a position to put forth even greater efforts fro the redress of their grievances.

It is much to be regretted that an Association of this status and with such an amount of good work to its credit should not be recognised by the local railway administrations, viz.; The G. I. P. and B. B. and C. I. Railways, and a seat refused to them on their respective advisory Committees. These railway advisory committees are primarily concerned with the questions of the travelling public and it is surprising that the railway administrations should be inattentive to their persistent demand for a regular representation. I hope and trust that both the railway companies will now see the justice of the claims put forward by this Association and give them representation on their advisory committees."

MR. NENSEY'S SUPPORT.

In supporting the resolution, Mr. J. G. Nensey, said:

There are similar Associations at Madras and Belgaum. I request the leaders of other provinces to start similar Associations in their Provinces.

Our Association has not yet secured the representation on the local Advisory Committees of the B. B. and C. I. Railway and G. I. P. Railway. The M. and S. M. Railway and S. I. Railway have since long given such a right to the Railway Passengers' Association of Madras. Sir Henry Freeland, the retired Agent of the B. B. and C. I. Railway had promised to give representation to our Association. Unfortunately that promise is not yet fulfilled by Sir J. E. Jackson, Agent of the B. B. and C. I. Railway, but I am hopeful to get it very soon, while the G. I. P. Railway authorities has not given due consideration to our request. I hope Mr. Robert MacLean, the Agent of the G. I. P. Railway will now reconsider our request and will give us the right of direct representation on the Local Advisory Committee.

OBJECT OF ASSOCIATION.

It is not the object of this Association merely to pick up faults of Railway officials and administration but it also appreciates the services of Railway officials who look after the conveniences and comforts of the passengers. I am much thankful to the Agent, General Traffic Manager, and other officers of the B. B. and C. I. Railway and to the officers of the G. I. P. Railway. I hope Mr. Robert MacLean, Agent of the G. I. P. Railway will adopt the policy of Lord Reading, the ex-Viceroy of India "to forget and forgive," and will co-operate with the Association in redressing the grievances of the travelling public on his line.

Owing to financial difficulties in the country since the last two years our Association has to suffer a great deal. On request of Mr. Lachmindas Dogha, Vice-President of the Marwari Chamber of Commerce, the Chamber has subscribed R101 and four of their directors paid R354 towards the fund of our Association.

APPEAL FOR HELP.

I appeal to rich and generous citizens of Bombay and outside to join this Association in large numbers and to help the "Passengers' Fund" started by the Association.

RESOLUTIONS.

Among the resolutions passed at the meeting was one appointing Mr. Lalji Naranji, as President and Messrs. L. R. Tairsee, and M. Nissim as Vice-Presidents, Mr. Jivraj G. Nensey and Khan Bahadur P. E. Ghamat as Honorary Joint Secretaries, Messrs. C. H. Sopariwala and Co. as Honorary Auditors and following eight members, viz.: Messrs. (1) Husseinbhoy Lalji, (2) Jamnadas M. Mehta, M.L.A., (3) Vithaldas Damodar Govindji, (4) R. M. Chinoy, (5) Lachmandas Dagha, (6) Fazal Ibrahim Rahimtoola, (7) Jehangir Bomon Behram, and (8) Gordhandas Goculdas Morarji, for the Executive Committee for the current year.

Men and Matters.

Earle delighted the spectators at the Esplanade maidan in the never-to be forgotten match with the hardest hitting ever seen on the Bombay cricket field. He hit eight sixes and eleven fours. This feat seemed never likely to be surpassed or even equalled in Bombay, in the near or distant future but Naidu rose to the occasion and surpassed the actievement and lifted the ball 11 times over the boundary and sent it to the boundary 13 times which really proved unlucky in this case!

* * * *

This proves that Indians in every walk of life, if they are given suitable opportunities and are persevering, can beat any foreigner in his own game.

* * * *

The feat of Earle was the topic of Tuesday and Wednesday morning. That of Naidu has eclipsed Earle's performance. These two feats of the two great masters of the willow will remain fresh in the mind of the cricket enthusiasts for years together. More power to your elbow, Mr. Naidu, More power to your elbow, Mr. Earle."

* * * *

Some eye-witnesses have given us graphic descriptions of how Earle's sixers lodged on tents, overshot the trees of the Maidan and so forth and so on also of how a few over bound strokes of Naidu made the balls *non est*, "gone but not forgotten," how one crashed against the window panes of a motor standing on the roadside how another overshot the Gymkhana pavilion and landed with a resounding thud somewhere near the tennis court near the foot of a lady who was seated there. We are indeed obliged to both these giant wielders of willow for enlivening matters and killing the dullness of a dull December.

* * * *

We commented recently on Sir Frederick Whyte's somersault. It was a feat. From the radical views he expressed in the London "Evening News" in May 1925 to the Die-hard views expressed in his latest book, "Asia in the Twentieth Century" is a mighty backward somersault. But the intrepid friend of India has taken it—for the benefit of India. But that is not the whole of his performance. For a flood of light has come to illuminate Sir Frederick's heroics from America in the form of an article by Dr. Taraknath Das in the current number of the "Modern Review."

* * * *

According to Dr. Das, Sir Frederick "has come to America to perform a distinct unofficial diplomatic mission." It is the old familiar game of the British Government of trying to get on the right side of the U.S.A. That Sir Frederick has gone to America at the invitation of her educational institutions does not alter the fact that he is one more of the train of illustrious Britishers who frequently run up to confer with Uncle Sam on the expediency of joining forces in view of what they regard as the ever-looming Asiatic menace to White civilization.

* * * *

Not content with discrediting our intellectual and political resources, the astute diplomat has given a new turn to an old theory. It is "that nationalism and patriotism is not characteristic of Asia and Africa. It is a European political phenomenon....." He supports his theory with the argument that we are preoccupied with religion and inherently incapable of taking an objective view of political problems, hence of course we are not fit for self-government.

* * * *

The diplomacy consists in the flattering way in which Sir Frederick tells us that we are spiritually above the sordid business of politics, and the unambiguous way in which he tells the Americans that in the event of an Asiatic rising, "the fleets of Britain and America would see to it that the issue was decided in one way and one way alone."

* * * *

The report and findings of the Mears Committee, we are told, are being handed over to the Secretary of State by the first of December—signed, sealed and delivered, as a legal pandit would say. The publication will take place early in the New Year. No need to bother about it, as by now, we are certain morally, if not mathematically certain—that it is going to be neither fish, nor flesh, nor good red herring.

* * * *

Apropos of our remarks on the new barred gate at the entrance to the grounds the Grant Medical College, we hear that a state of war exists between the Dean of the College and the Coroner, whose Court lies in the purlieus. Each claims right of way along the ground and allows the other use it as a matter of sufferance. Pending the decision of this intricate question, bristling with thorny problems of user and right of prescription, the gates are closed for all time to every one. People attending the Coroner's Court have got to make a wide detour and dance around the mulberry-bush till they arrive at the Court.

JAMIAT-I- KNHDDAMUL HARAMAIN, BOMBAY.

A meeting of the Working Committee of Jamiat-i-Khuddamul Haramain, Bombay was held on Sunday night in the office of the Jamiat in Patka Manzil, Bombay.

The organization and management of the office by Maulana Hakeem Abu Yusuf Asfahani Saheb who took over the charge of the Jamiat, as Secretary some months ago were appreciated. Of the items on the agenda discussed and unanimously passed the following are the most important:—(1) To give wide publicity to the resolution passed by the Indian Muslim Hedjaz Conference, Lucknow. (2) To make strenuous efforts for spreading the right and reasonable object of the Jamiat which have already become very popular amongst the Musalmans of all classes in every nook and corner of India. (3) To request the influential deputation of Ulmas and nobles that on behalf of the central Khuddamul Haramain Committee is going to tour all over India with a view to propagate the object of the Jamiat and the idea of the suspension of the Haj till Ibn Saud's domination over the Hedjaz continues, to come to Bombay first of all.

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LONDON CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, 1926

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The Bombay Chronicle.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 2, 1926.

FALSE DOCTRINE.

In its insensate desire to keep the two wings of the Congress divided, the "Indian National Herald" makes a vain attempt to frighten those Congressmen who may be attracted by the appeal for unity, by raising the bogey that it will be a "surrender" if they agree to a compromise. It has discovered that it is only the Responsivists who desire unity, and basing its criticism of all attempts at unity on this wrong assumption, it has also discovered that "some Congressmen have been victimised by this appeal". In the fullness of its pity for the "victims" it lectures to them on the folly of "surrender" and proclaims the false doctrine that minority parties within the Congress to whom, however, it condescendingly allows "liberty to agitate and convert the Congress to their view," cannot be permitted to start "rival organisations." This gracious concession given to the minorty parties is hardly compatible with the "Herald's" dictum that "once the decision is reached, every Congressmen is naturally expected to obey its mandate." In the methods of political agitation which the "Herald" would like the minorities to pursue, there can be thus no room for liberty of association to them to ventilate their own distinct point of view. Would not such liberty mean the establishment of "rival organisations", and be a crime against the mandate theory? It must, therefore, be ruthlessly suppressed by that particular political party which for the time being manages to control the Congress machinery and if the steam-roller of its repressive activity is not effective enough and rapid enough, then woe to the Congress! This is the "Herald's" conception of Congress politics.

Fortunately, however, the President of the Indian National Congress thinks otherwise, and her recent speech shows that she has realised that the mandate theory has worked to the great detriment of national solidarity. It was equally fortunate that a tried and veteran leader in the battle for Indian freedom like Swami Shraddhanand also appeals for unity and it is a happy sign of the times that Seth Jamanlal Bajaj has invited some of the leaders of the No-Changers to meet Gandhiji at Wardha to discuss with him the present situation and the attitude they should adopt in the present changed conditions. The demand for unity is not an "interested cry" and it does not come only from those against whom the "Herald" pursues its campaign of vituperation. It comes from all classes of Congressmen, it comes with pathetic and poignant force from the masses who are bewildered by and disgusted with these continued squabbles amongst their leaders. They have faith in Gandhiji and they expect him to lead a distracted country again into the safe waters of harmonious co-operation between Indian and Indian instead of one section of educated opinion hurling petulant and ill-natured abuse against another. The urgent need of the hour is to realise the changed conditions. "It is of no use deceiving ourselves," the "Herald" says and it asks us all "to face facts boldly". We wish it faced them boldly itself before launching out into a campaign against coalition in the Congress. We wish it faced facts with the boldness of the Swarajist leaders who compiled the General Election Manifesto of the Working Committee of the Congress, when that body, very unfortunately in our opinion, had to take part in them, as the Manifesto observes at its very beginning "for the first time". We hope that time will be the last. The document is proof, eloquent and sufficient enough, to convince any unbiassed Nationalist of the folly of investing the Congress with the power of giving mandates and thus diverting the energies of a national institution for advancing party and factional purposes. The Swarajist leaders in this manifesto face facts boldly. They recognise that "the policy of uniform, continuous and persistent obstruction having been found impossible under the circumstances, a policy of obstruction in such form and manner as the Party may determine from time to time was recommended for adoption." This is a bold and honest confession of a willingness to meet the changed conditions squarely in the face. But will it be fair to call it "surrender"—that dreadful word with which the "Herald" seeks to frighten all anxious for unity in Congress ranks? A just and accurate description of this step taken by the Swarajist Party will be to characterise it as a prudent attempt to revise their political programme in accordance with the urgent need of the hour. That they are conscious of having done so and conscious of the fact that dogmatic critics will stigmatise it as a surrender is evident from their further observations in the Manifesto in this regard. They say:

"Much uninformed and at times malicious criticism has been directed against the developments mentioned above, but it will be evident to all fair-minded and impartial minds that they represent the natural evolution of a living political force, as in its outward progress, it encounters new situations and grapples with new difficulties.

Our appeal to all 'fair-minded and impartial" Congressmen is that they should recognise, as Mr. George Joseph does, that new situations have arisen, that new difficulties must be grappled with. They must recognise that the result of the elections shows that the electorate has been torn between allegiance to nationalism and the more tempting bait of communalism. They must recognise that the Congress must be made again not the exclusive political possession of a particular party but the one national institution to which every man and woman in India can belong. What interest can the very large number of unenfranchised masses of the people in this country have in the Congress if that institution is to be the plaything of election agents who use it to boster up support for particular individuals? And it will not cease to be so if the mischievous theory of mandates to be issued by the Congress is not given up; if the Congress does not again become the one institution whose all-absorbing purpose is to create an intense desire for freedom from "bottom upwards" by attracting the masses into its fold with the help of a comprehensive programme of constructive work. We note with pleasure that many of the No-Changers who had consented at Cawnpore to the delivery of the Congress into the hands of a particular party have realised their mistake. It is their duty, their very urgent duty, to persuade Mahatma Gandhi to secure an honourable compromise between the two wings of the Councilwallahs and rescue the Congress from the mire into which it is being dragged. What can stand in Mahatmaji's way but the wounded "amour propre" of ndividual leaders? But, as Mr. Tairsee pointed out yesterday in these columns, "the embitterment of public feeling by an overdose of personalities" has reached its limit. Let an honest effort then be made to put personal pique in its proper place and to spare no efforts to achieve national solidarity through a United Congress.

SIR BASIL BLACKETT AND THE RATIO.

In our last article on this subject, in our issue of Tuesday, we have asserted that no intervention would have been needed to bring the Rupee to 1s. 4d. if the law had been changed in September 1924 to make the legal ratio 16d. gold as in pre-war days, and then allowed things to take their course, and we have challenged Sir Basil Blackett to show us where the intervention should have come in and why. We can imagine him giving one reply, viz., that we had assumed that the legal ratio would have been made 16d. and we can well imagine him saying that 16d. gold had not been made the legal ratio, and so intervention was necessary. If so, our reply to him would be—"It was Government that in 1920 deliberately queered the compass and made it indicate the misleading pole of 2sh. gold. When the attempt failed the Government admitted that it was a huge mistake but persistently refused to rectify it and to set the compass again at 16d. gold. They purposely cut the moorings and set the ship of the Indian currency system adrift, and persistently refused to steer it to the port although they knew all along where it was." The fact is that it was this failure to rectify their so-called mistake that gave them the pretext for their various manipulations which Sir Basil calls "interventions." He then goes on to defend his policy by saying "if Government had neglected their duty and done nothing since the beginning of 1923 either to expand or contract the currency, we should indeed have all sorts of violent fluctuations, but the tendency would have been for the Rupee to rise much higher than 1sh. 6d. "Our first question to Sir Basil Blackett on this part of his lecture would be—Does he wish to say that we might have gone to 1sh. 6d. gold or more even if the law had been amended so as to restore 16d. gold as our legal ratio?" We cannot imgaine such a reputed expert as Sir Basil Blackett to continually mix up sterling with gold rates. We therefore presume that he means gold rates only in the above.

Let us then see what the position was at the beginning of 1923. In an official memorandum presented to the Hilton-Young Commission we find the rates of T. T. on London in the beginning of 1923 as below in sterling and in gold:

	Sterling.	Gold.
1st January 1923	1-4 1|32	1-3 9|32
1st February 1923 ,	1-4 5|16	1-3 5|8
1st March 1923	1-4 5|32	1-3 5|8

Therefore, if the legal ratio had been restored in February or March 1923 to 1-4 gold, "the utmost upward fluctuation could not have exceeded about 1|2d. gold." Therefore, when Sir Basil Blackett tries to frighten the public with talk of all sorts of violent fluctuations, we invite him to show how there could have been any such. If he claims that even 1|2d. would be a violent fluctuation, we would remind him that under his regime of "interventions" the fluctuations were even greater. They were as much as a full penny in gold between March 1923 and March 1924. The position in terms of sterling was even worse, the fluctuation in this period being 1-4 1|32 and 1-5 5|32. If Sir Basil Blackett claims that we are wrong in looking at such a long period as a year, may we point out to him that between 1st February and 1st March 1924, i.e., in a single month there was a fluctuation of as much as 5|8d. in sterling or 3|4d. in gold. The talk of their intervention being beneficial in preventing violent fluctuations is, in view of the above, clearly unfounded and is put forward to merely lead the layman astray. The same may be said of the further remark: "In so far as either ratio can be called natural it is the ratio of 1-6d." We would once more ask Sir Basil Blackett: "Does he want to say that we would ever have come up to 1sh 6d. gold if the pre-war ratio had again been put on the Statute Book in 1923 or even in 1924?" If not, the whole of his defence of Government policy is simply based on the perpetuation of a wrong that they had obstinately refused to set right. May we remind Sir Basil Blackett of the well-known adage that those who come to Court should come with clean hands. If Sir Basil comes before the Court of Public Opinion and wishes to defend his policy he should come there with clean hands. He cannot claim for Government the benefit of their own wrong in persistently refusing to restore the pre-war ratio.

Sir Basil wants the Indian public to forget this deliberate wrong and to add insult to injury he talks of inflationary tendencies. He says:

"Behind this dislike of contraction and affection for expansion there lurk not only the inflationary tendencies which were rampant a few years ago in the continent of Europe and were not unrepresented in England."

This is most misleading, because there has been nothing in this country that could be compared to the inflation in Continental Europe or even in England. In these countries currency was issued against Treasury Bills, i.e., paper against paper, with no gold backing. In this country it was always against gold or sterling, and where it was sterling it was simply because the Government perpetuated the above wrong and prevented gold coming in to be converted into currency at the 16d. gold ratio because it would otherwise spoil their game of raising the Exchange to a higher figure The layman may see some Treasury Bills in our Reserves and may be misled by the above remarks of Sir Basil Blackett into thinking that all that part of our Note Issue was in effect inflation (i.e., the printing press). The facts are otherwise. In 1920, the Government undertook those disastrous Reserve Bills operations and sold off the sterling in the Reserves behind the Note Issue at only Rs. 7 to 8 per £ when it had cost us Rs. 15. This meant that out of every Rs. 15 of Notes outstanding only 7 or 8 came back and were cancelled but the Reserve was depleted to the extent of £ 1, i.e. full 15 rupees. It was to fill up this gap and to provide the currency authority with a make-believe reserve that the Government were obliged to create the so-called "ad hoc" bills, which have stood in our Reserve for so many years. In short the correct position is that the Notes out standing have all been issued against gold or sterling, but that for part of the Reserves destroyed in the above way at an enormous loss to the country a make-believe had to be created. To say, as Sir Basil Blackett seems to imply, that any Notes were origisally issued against Treasury Bills is to our mind not a correct statement of the case, although the Currency operations have been so muddled since January 1920 that it is most difficult for a layman to unravel the true facts.

THROUGH BRITISH EYES.

THE IMPERIAL CONFERENCE

What has been the net achievement of the Imperial Conference? The long resolution finally agreed upon by the British Government and the representatives from the Dominions is a triumph for the latter in their struggle for virtual escape from being involved in the trammels of British foreign policy but in mail week the British Press was busy, as the resolution was not yet settled upon, in finding out what tangible results the discussions at the Imperial Conference achieved. It is interesting to note that, according to the "Outlook," the Conference had "one definite achievement to its credit, in having reached an agreement for the reorganisation of the Pacific Cable Board and its system of finance." In connection with air communications, the "Outlook" thought that "the most hopeful note so far had been struck by the very suggestive address by Sir Samuel Hoare" to the Conference and "the ready response of the Dominion Ministers" to his proposals. They all agreed now that each country should develop its own air service, and expand it outwards until it meets and connects with that of the others."

India's Share.

Although the "Chorus Girl of the Empire" as the Maharajah of Burdwan pleasantly calls himself is not reported to have said anything about this "expansive outwards until one air service meets and connects with others" it must be understood that India's consent was taken for granted. In fact India was an exhibition at the Conference as the one part of the Empire whose consent could be taken for granted. The "Saturday Review" is more explicit about this "expansion outwards" of each country's air service. "For instance," it remarks in explaining how the expansion will proceed, "Britain can undertake the airway to Egypt and from Egypt to India, but the Indian Government must extend it to Rangoon if the route to the Far East is to be carried on." We have no doubt in this country it will be carried on, India's consent for such a proposal being again taken for granted and then India will have to foot a very heavy bill. But what are financial troubles, particularly when Indians have to bear them, when it is a question of Empire solidarity! The brightest jewel in the British Crown must be secured fast by these splendid strands of air-ways on both sides. And for that honour India must pay. Not only must she, according to the "Saturday Review" extend the air route to Rangoon, but "from Rangoon to India and Burma must collaborate with Australia if the route is to be completed." Of course it will be, and very soon the expenditure on the air-services will be an important item in the annual budget of the Central Government in India. As a sop then to the popular clamour in India the British Government will graciously consent to further reductions in the number of British troops in India, with the certain knowledge that one aeroplane with ample provision of hand grenades is better able to keep "law and order" than a number of soldiers.

An American View.

In the eyes of discerning Americans the Imperial Conference marks "the burial of the theory of a joint Imperial foreign policy". The American "Nation" finds that the British Empire is certainly "not collapsing," although it notes that on the eve of the Conference "Canada had just held an election in which she repudiated the party that felt closest to the British Crown; Ireland was calmly establishing her own diplomatic representatives throughout the world and South Africa's Prime Minister had just repeated his claim of sovereignty and independence within the Empire." The American journal concludes that the Empire is not breaking up but that in London they have realised that "geography and economics outweigh historical sentiment and that the days when a tiny island could dominate the world are done."

"BOMBAY COUNCIL AND LABOUR."

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—If your correspondent who signs himself as "Worker" had stuck to truth in his letter to you yesterday on the above question I had no mind to write this to you. But in recounting and publishing the Labour achievements of Mr. S. K. Bole, Mr. Kanji Dwarkadas and Mr. V. G. Dalvi your correspondent has attempted to misguide you, Government and the public. Mr. S. K. Bole has been six years in the Council but his work comes to a regular zero. He is known for his Brahmin-Non-Brahmin tussle. He has no following at all, and he has been more known as a voter for Government than a worker for Labour. He is not interested in general Labour at all and his Kamgar Hitwardhak Sabha has been deleted rightly by Government from the list of Labour organisations for reasons which can best be imagined. Even during the last Mill-strike he was more known for his obscurity than for any living service to the poor workers. The Provincial Committee of the Trade Union Congress dismissed him with only 6 votes to his credit.

Mr. Kanji Dwarkadas is not a Labourer or a Labourite at all. If you take him as a protagonist of children, I doff my hat to him. At the meeting of the Labourers stated above he too received only 4 votes.

Mr. V. G. Dalvi's interest in Labour is likewise. Lawyers who dabble in Labour matters ought to be carefully judged. To say that he was a pioneer in India of labour movement is to exhibit stark ignorance of Labour history. Mr. V. G. Dalvi is now connected only with Postal Union and Postal interests are an imperial question. The Provincial Committee of Labourers gave him only 16 votes the least number for success and that too because Mr. Ginwala openly canvassed for him which was strongly resented by Mahomedan workers present.

Mr. S. H. Jhabvala is a true Labourer's man. The Provincial Committee of Labourers gave him the highest number of votes. Mr. R. R. Bakhle, who got an equal number of votes with him, is just now a new man to Labour. Besides Labour work in general, putting up a sturdy fight for the poor man Mr. Jhabvala's services in the direction of Temperance, Purity, Education, Unemployment and civic matters cannot be too easily forgotten.—Yours, etc.,

LABOURITE.

MUSLIMS AND MARATHI ENCYCLOPAEDIA.

OFFENDING PASSAGE WITHDRAWN.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—We have decided to give full satisfaction to the Mahomedans. First of all, we find that the views expressed by Prof. Margoulith on the character of the prophet on the authority of Ibn Ishak are not unprejudiced, and therefore, not trustworthy. And under these conditions, it is but fair to drop circulating the statement about which we have no confidence, and when that statement is so derogatory to a person who is so highly honoured by millions of people in India and outside world.

Under these circumstances, we have decided to delete the pages from copies which would be issued henceforward, and we declare hereby that the statement is deleted, and express our regret for being the cause of so much pain to our fellow-citizens.

With reference to the copies that are already issued, we intend to inform such of our subscribers, the addresses of whom we know, that the statement is deleted giving reasons for not believing what we have published.

We request those papers, to whom this statement has not been sent, to copy the statement and we request the Mahomedan leaders to draw the attention of their friends to this.—Yours, etc.,

SHRIDHAR V. KETKAR,
Editor-in-Chief,
Marathi Encyclopaedia.

Poona, Nov. 29.

NOT A BURN-OUT TORCH

AN AMERICAN TRIBUTE TO MAHATMA GANDHI.

"Unity," the well-known Chicago weekly, edited by Rev. John H. Holmes, writes:—

We have seldom read a more moving document than the appeal to Mahahma Gandhi, as published in the "Bombay Chronicle" of September 6th, last, to emerge from his retirement and resume the active leadership of his people. The appeal is beyond words impressive, first because of its revelation of the distracted condition of India due to the strife of individuals and parties, and secondly because of its touching exaltation of the Mahatma as the one man who can step forth and save the nation.

We speak (say the signers of this appeal) the unspoken anxiety and eagerness of millions of your countrymen who have been long waiting for a lead from you, the one Indian who is a national figure, and is trusted by all the warring communities, and feared as well as respected by the Government.

Recent years have witnessed "triumph after triumph of the forces of reaction." Involved in these triumphs are "surrender after surrender" which Gandhi has made, in the highest spirit of self-abnegation, rather than permit the country to be cast into the unfathomable pit of irremediable wrongs." But, continues the appeal:

"There are many who have never understood the sublime self sacrifice dictating your actions ever since your unconditional release from jail, and we express the sentiments of such doubters and waverers, and the inarticulate, but not insignificant millions, when we say that the moment has come when you may, out of your infinite love for the motherland, make the greater sacrifice, than all others you have made hitherto of foregoing the vow you have imposed on yourself."

Other leaders, in other words, have been followed, other policies tried, and nothing has been gained. On the contrary, there has been steady and disastrous loss ever since the Mahatma voluntarily relinquished his post of command. Now, as before he is the one man who can save the situation.

"The country (says the appeal) is even now nationalist to the core. It only needs a leader who thinks their thoughts, hopes their hopes, feels their wrongs and fights their battles, without a thought of self. Sir, such a leader is dear but India is fortunate in having, at least one such citizen, to wit, yourself."

We do not know, of course, what response Gandhi will make to this appeal. We do know that its publication proves anew how ridiculous is the idea that the Mahatma is a spent force, a burnt out torch. This quiet little man, armed only with "soul-force," as he calls it is still the one supreme influence in India. The appeal states only a sober fact when it speaks of Gandhi is "the unquestioned leader of the Indian people."

Notes of the Day.

Response from Madras.

We are happy to note that the earnest appeal of Mrs. Naidu for a united Congress is promptly followed up by similar appeals elsewhere. Mr. K. V. R. Swami Naidu, President of the Andhra Political Conference, says in his address: "Now that the general elections are over and now that it is clear that nowhere either the Responsivists or the Swarajists are in a majority, I feel the Congress leaders should offer to invite the Responsivists and try to close up the ranks." The Chairman of the Reception Committee spoke in the same vein. Commenting on these speeches, the "Hindu" says:

"It ought to be possible to effect such a union without sacrificing the fundamental principles for which the Congress stands. Let us hope that the question will be taken up at Gauhati and a satisfactory solution adopted. One's faith and hope that the attainment of such unity is not far off are indeed strengthened by the endeavours of missionaries of unity like Mrs. Sarojini Naidu."

We hope, with the "Hindu" that the Congress President's appeal "will not fail to evoke hearty response from all parties." Let those who cannot help cease to hinder. We are aware that a precise formula for a compromise has not yet been evolved. But if we have the will to unite and if we could go back in mind to the time of the Sabarmati Pact, the formula will not be long in coming.

Ministry in Madras.

The one thing that the Madras elections have proved more clearly than anything else is that the Province is heartily sick of communalism. Even the Independents refuse to make any kind of coalition with the Justicites. The Governor, too, reconciling himself to the inevitable, was about to invite the Independents to form a Ministry. Meanwhile the rumour has come that Lord Willingdon, that arch-patron of communalism, has cabled to Lord Goschen advising him to retain the Rajah of Panagal as Chief Minister. The three days' fresh lease given to the present Ministers lends colour to the rumour. Much depends now upon what the Swarajists will do. They cannot themselves form a Ministry, until the Congress lifts the ban on office. This means that they must choose between Panagalism and an Independent Ministry. They cannot wreck dyarchy as the non-Swarajists, ill-sorted as they are, would rather coalesce than let the Transferred subjects be resumed. It would be most unwise to force on a fresh election. The Swarajists, if they want to save the province from relapsing into communalism, must clearly support an Independent Ministry, discriminately, of course.

Princes' Responsibility.

The "Hindustan Times" slightly lifts the veil of secrecy covering the proceedings of the Chamber of Princes. It says that the Viceroy drew the attention of the Princes to the need for introducing adequate reforms in their respective States and remarked that "the continuous, prolonged and expensive absences of Princes in Europe should cease." While we do not relish advice, censorious or gentle, from officials who are themselves far from being exemplars of economy and democratic conduct we wish there were no need at all for such advice. It is also said that several Princes resented the Viceroy's "interference" is the paternal government of the States. Such Princes, however, will do well to remember that the days of irresponsible rule are gone for good and all. They have to choose between responsibility to British authorities or to the people. If they are wise, they will find the latter responsibility the more honourable. Why should they not be content with the position of constitutional monarchs such as His Majesty the King Emperor himself holds in Britain?

A Confession.

If there was any freshness of thought or expression in Lord Reading's speech a the reception by the British Indian Union it is not discernible in Reuter's report o the speech. The speech, judged from th report, is as arid and conventional as ever "Lord Reading expressed his profound con viction that the fortunes of India wer bound up with those of the British Empire. How profound, yet, strange, is it not, tha the Congress should decline to change it creed and incorporate it into it this profoun conviction! Lord Reading also talked mutual goodwill, such, we suppose, as is i lustrated by the segregation and poll-tax r gime in the Colonies and jailing men witho trial in India. Shall we do not add a litt frankness to goodwilll and friendship? Th other post-prandial speech, Lord Lytton we mean, is more frank. Lord Lytton co fesses his disappointments, yet his faith co tinues undimmed. How else could he be serene on the heights of Darjeeling wh Calcutta was seething below? And he w brutally frank when he blurted out th "concessions to Indian demand will nev be acceptable to British opinion until they are shown to be compatible with the nationa interests of Great Britain." India knows well that she is held in subjection for selfish interests of Britain and that the the of "trusteeship" is hypocritical cant. L Lytton's speech is a confession of this fa

Railway Passengers.

Mr. Lalji Naranji hit the nail right the head when he observed at the annual neral meeting of the Passengers' Relief sociation that it is because the very adm stration in this country is autocratic that G ernment and pseudo-Government depa ments like the Railways work as maste of the public rather than as their servan Incidentally he mentioned that in Am passengers are referred to by Railway panies as "patrons." Here there is a duated scale. Upper class passengers treated as, though not called, patrons. in the interests of economy what is to them is taken away from the third passengers. Thus it is duly acknowl that the biggest part of the Railway comes from the third class passengers.

NAIDU ECLIPSES EARLE

SITUATION IN CHINA.

M. BRIAND ON FRANCE'S ATTITUDE.

POLICY OF MODERATION.

Paris.—In the Chamber dealing with the situation in China, M. Briand said that France had adopted a policy fo moderation compatible and in accord with other nations having common interests. It was not France's business to intervene in the internal politics of another country, but it must not be forgotten that there was a French railway at Younnan, and China was contiguous to French Indo-China in that region. Countries like Britain and France were often dubbed predatory in their civilization. Their ejection would mean a return to barbarism. "We shall not allow French throats to be cut. We shall been a sharp eye on the events though we do not desire to be compelled to intervene."—Reuter.

ARRESTED FOR VIOLATING BOXING LAW.

TUNNEY IN TROUBLE.

LONDON, Nov. 30.

New York.—Gen. Tunney after a series of exhibition bouts with two sparring partners was summoned for the violation of the boxing law prohibiting sparring in unlicensed places A few hours later, Tunney was due for the second performance but was arrested. There was an angry scene at the police station between Tunney and the Inspector of State Boxing Commission, Tunney declaring that he was the victim of personal spite. He was released on a bail of five-hundred dollars.—Reuter.

FOREIGNERS IN CHINA

PRECAUTIONARY MEASURES TA KEN

RUGBY, November 30.

No development of importance is reported to-day from Hankow. Parties of marines have been landed as precautionary measure in British, French and Japanese concessions and naval vessels off Hankow are being reinforced from Shanghai by two American and one British destroyers. Europeans in Hankow are believed to number under one thousand. All the concessions are on the river front which facilitates their defence and supply.

The new British Minister to China Mr. Miles Lampson was due to reach Shanghai to-day where he will meet Sir Ronald Macleay whom he succeeds.—British Official Wireless.

INDIA AND THE BRITISH EMPIRE.

LORD READING ON FOSTERING GOOD RELATIONS

LONDON, Nov. 30.

Presiding at the reception at Hotel Cecil by the British Indian Union, Lord Reading expressed his profound conviction that the fortunes of India were bound up with those of the British Empire.

He admitted there might be a difference of opinion as regards how we should proceed in future, yet on the main points there really was no difference in views. He declared that this should be recognised in this country when it was sometimes thought that there was a much stronger force of opinion in India against the British connection than was actually the case.

Lord Reading emphasised his strong personal desire to foster good relations between Indians and the British because he was convinced that by pooling our knowledge and wisdom with determination to act with goodwill and friendship, we would gradually see each other's mind a little better.—Reuter.

INDIA AT THE IMPERIAL CONFERENCE.

GEN HERTZOG ON INDIAN DELEGATE WORK.

LONDON, Nov. 30.

Funchal (Madeira).—The steamship "Edinburgh Castle" has arrived here with South African delegates to the Imperial Conference and also Mr. Bajpai, secretary to the Indian Commission to South Africa on board.

General Hertzog interviewed by Reuter commented on the part played by Indian delegates to the Imperial Conference. He declared that although India was not immediately affected in the main question of Dominion status, assistance given by her delegates was undoubtedly of a character which was highly appreciated by all Dominion representatives.—Reuter.

COAL SITUATION IN SOUTH WALES

MEN AGREE TO PRE-STOPPAGE WAGES.

FORTY-SEVEN HOUR WEEK

LONDON, Nov. 30.

An agreement has been reached in South Wales coalfields for the forty-seven hour week at approximately pre-stoppage wages until 31st May next. Men will resume work to-morrow.—Reuter.

FEDERATION OF TRADE UNIONS.

MEMBERS FALLING OFF.

LONDON, Nov. 30.

Mr. Appleton, General Secretary of the Federation of Trade Unions, in his quarterly report says that like other trade union organisations, the Federation continues to lose members. The latest session is the Boilermakers Socieity which with a bank overdraft of 173 thousand is unable to pay its contributions. Other unions are in similar situation but are most heroically endeavouring to meet this liability.—Reuter.

P. & O. COMPANY

DIRECTORS' PROPOSAL ABOUT DIVIDEND.

LONDON, Nov. 30.

The P. and O. Steam Navigation Company's directors propose to distribute out of the balance of 919,096 sterling for the year ended 30th September, ten per cent. on deferred stock tax-free, of which five per cent. has been paid as interim dividend and to carry forward 132,056.

They explain that the poor state of trade generally, unrest in China and loss caused by labour troubles in Australia compelled the reduction of dividend an year ago, and the directors now propose a similar dividend thanks to the conservative policy hitherto adopted and not to the profits made.—Reuter.

ROYAL AIR FORCE IN IRAQ

REDUCTION DECIDED UPON.

RUGBY, November 30.

It is understood that it has been decided to reduce the strength of the Royal Air Force in Iraq after to-morrow from eight to seven squadrons. This reduction has been made possible by the more settled stage of things in the country. The squadron which is to be disbanded is No. 1 which is stationed at Hinaidi and commanded by Squadron-Leader Cyril Lowe, the famous international rugby football player. The squadron will be re-formed in the new year as a Home defence unit.—British Official Wireless.

NEW A. I. C. C. MEMBERS

TWO LADIES ELECTED.

CALCUTTA, Dec. 1.

The following have been declared members of the All-India Congress Committee:—

Srimati Urmila Devi, Srimati Hemaprabha Majumdar, Maulana Abdulahil Baki, Syed Majid Buksh, Maulvi Aftabuddin Chowdhury and Maulvi Wahed Hossain.—A. P.

RIVAL CLAIMS TO FAMOUS SHRINE

ALLAHABAD HIGH COURT DISMISSES APPEAL.

ALLAHABAD, Dec. 1.

The Allahabad High Court has dismissed he appeal arising out of the rival claims to the gadi of the famous shrine of Baba Baghambre at Allahabad which is of great antiquity and had been endowed with considerable property by Moslem Kings. Among the appurtenances of the shrine is the underground monkey temple of Hanumanji in Allahabad Fort which is visited by pilgrims especially during the Mag mela.

The subordinate judge of Allahabad had passed a decree in favour of Mahant Shanta Nand who claimed to be the duly elected mahant of the shrine and contended that the defendant Badenand Gir was in unlawful possession.—A. P.

U. P. CONGRESS COMMITTEE MEETING.

The meeting of the U. P. Congress Committee fixed for to-day was not held owing to the elections but will be held at Kashipur on the 7th instant during the provincial conference there.—A. P.

RECORD IN OVER-BOUNDARY SCORE.

NAIDU'S BAT BAFFLES BOWLERS.

HINDUS' SPLENDID STAND.

M. C. C.	1st innings	363	
HINDU	" "	356	
M. C. C.	2nd "	74 (for 1 wkt.)	

The game being resumed on Wednesday the Hindus scored, upto the lunch interval, 154 for 6 wickets, Jai making 53. Naidu who had made 53 including 4 sixes was not out.

Resuming after lunch on Wednesday, Naidu delighted the spectators with exhilarating cricket. His hurricane hitting surpassed even Earle's achievement of the previ ous day. He knocked up 153 runs.

His innings included 11 overboundaries and 13 fours and with the exception of one "life," his play was faultless. The Hindus were all out soon after tea time for 354 runs, that is 7 short of the M.C.C. total in the first innings.

The M. C. C. opened their second innings at 4.40 p.m. and batted till 5.30 scoring 74 for 1 wicket.

MATCH ENDS IN A DRAW.

The Hindus continued their innings on Wednesday morning when the overnight batsmen Navle and Jai faced the attack of Mercer and Wyatt. Navle batted with extreme patience and caution and showed that he was out to break the bowling. For this reason there are few to equal him as an opening bat. Jai on the other hand played freely and drove the ball with precision. The partnership was a good one and took the score to 67 when Navle was well held by Tate. His successor, Vithal, fell into Boyes leg trap and was dismissed by Tate, who brought off a magnificent one-hand catch. Deodhar was disappointing, for, after executing one of his well-known glides, he was completely beaten by Astill. Ramswamy and Mahale also succumbed to guile. When the score stood at 175 for seven wickets the most remarkable partnership was formed when Naidu and Godambe got together It was the old Naidu, free of care and nervousness, a batsman who went for the bowling in no uncertain manner. He began by lifting Boyes on to the pavilion, and thereafter there was a feast of boundaries and over-boundaries. Naidu was hitting with terrible power, and in sixty minutes he passed his century. He continued to bat freely and the score mounted up at a great pace. In hitting out to Wyatt, however, he mistimed the ball and was held by Boyes. Naidu had scored 153 runs in two hours and was the first player to do so against the redoubtable M.C.C. team. It was a triumph which will go down to cricket history in India. His innings included eleven over-boundaries—and this is a record for local cricket—and thirteen fours, and with the exception of one "life," which he received when in his thirties, his display was faultless. The crowd went mad with delight and cheered every stroke. It was good to see Naidu's performance. He would take the ball plumb in the right spot and the fielder had precious little chance of stopping it. The partnership had realised 98 runs.

Although somewhat eclipsed by his more famous colleague's display, Godambe must not be forgotten. He kept his wicket up in sturdy fashion and rose to the occasion as he has always done. Undoubtedly Godambe is the most reliable batsman in Bombay, and he has certainly proved the most valuable one to his side, which he has persistently helped out of nasty predicaments. His wonderful partnership with Vithal, last year, which brought victory to the Hindus in Quadrangular, is not likely to be forgotten, while this performance should make him a certainty in any team. After the fall of Naidu, he combined with Ramji in another fruitful partnership, this one realising 79 runs. The fast bowler displayed extraordinary sang-froid at the wicket, facing the attack with confidence and scoring with freedom. The score mounted rapidly until it came within eleven runs of the M.C.C. score and then Ramji was bowled by Mercer. The tea interval was taken now, after which Chandarana, the last man, continued the innings with Godambe. This did not last long, however, for after scoring a four the latter wts snapped up smartly by Tate. Godambe deserves the greatest praise for having brought the Hindus within an ace of beating the M.C.C. first innings' total. His innings of 58 was faultless and included several spectacular shots. It was the first time in their tour that the M.C.C were really extended and they stood the strain with credit. Despite the overpowering heat the fielding was magnificent, and not a run was given away. The placing of the field seemed uncanny, for wherever the ball was hit, somebody was always waiting for it. Tate especially distinguished himself by holding three splendid catches, and though he was unsuccessful with the leather, he more than made amends with his fine fielding. In the long field Sandham and Earle were exceptionally good. Brown's wicket-keeping was a treat to watch, the bails being whisked off and the ball returned to the bowler with a precision and speed which was nothing short of marvellous. Chichester-Constable made a sharp cover-point. Astill bowled exceptionally well his analysis reading five wickets for 75 runs. He varied both his length and pace and with the exception of Naidu, was treated with extreme caution by the batsmen. The pitch did not seem to suit Tate for the ball invariably kicked high and he was severely left alone.

At the conclusion of the Hindu innings there were still forty-five minutes left to play and the visitors went in to bat, knocking up 74 runs for the loss of Brown, who surely is one of the unluckiest bats of the team. The match thus ended in a draw. It had been the most exciting match of the tour so far, and though the Hindus are to be congratulated on their excellent display, we must not belittle the prowess of the visitors who were playing under conditions with which they were unfamiliar.

Bunder end where Boyes took the bowling Navle and Jai resumed the Hindu innings on Wednesday. The betting was cautious but Jai faced the bowlers with confidence. The overnight bowlers, Mercer and Wyatt were in charge of the attack Jai received a life when 5 at the hands of Geary who missed a stiff one in slips. Jai continued to drive to the off and executed several pretty strokes to leg. Navle was moved subdued and was content to keep his end up. In fifty minutes the score was carried to 67 when Navle was smartly held by Tate off Geary who had relieved Wyatt at the Gymkhana end, (67-2.14). Navle had played in his characteristic patient manner. With the advent of Vithal, Tate came on at the Court end and a series of singles caused 80 to appear. Another change was made at the pavilion end where Boyes, took over from Geary. Jai was not comfortable with the left-hander's slow deliveries though he obtained a boundary off his first over Vithal glanced Tate to the leg boundary, while at the other end Jai drove hard at Boyes who missed the catch for which he had to jump. Vithal did not survive the over as in pulling the slow bowler to leg Tate brought off a brilliant catch which dismissed him (87-3.7). Naidu replaced him at the wicket. The fielding was of a high order while the bowling did not allow of any risk being taken. Tate was keeping a good length and bumping a lot Naidu opened by hitting Boyes on to the pavilion and this he folllowed with a four to the long-on boundary. Astill took from Tate and Jai sent up the first century with a hit into the country for a single. Jai stepped but to the slow bowler and drove him for a single while Naidu, after hitting him for two boundaries, lifted the last ball over the pavilion. It had been an expensive over fifteen runs in all being scored. The crowd was delighted and cheered Naidu heartily. Jai was imbued with the same spirit for the passed his individual half-century with a pull which sent the ball to the leg boundary. But Astill had him caught behind the wicket by Brown off the fifth ball, (119-4-53). The retiring batsman's play had been marked by confidence and his total included nine fours.

NAIDU IN HITTING MOOD.

Deodhar joined Naidu who hoisted 120 with a single off Tate, that bowler having replaced Boyes. The bowling had no terrors for Naidu for he went for it in a manner reminiscent of former days. After hitting Astill into Esplanade Road he skied a lofty one to the bowler, who, having the seen in his eyes failed to hold it. Tate's first ball went by untouched to the boundary. Deodhar scored a single with a pretty leg glide Naidu crossing over with another single. The scoring slowed down now and runs came as occasioned singles. Astill after bowling a no-ball to Deodhar scattered his wickets with the last ball (140-5-2). Ramaswamy succeeded him at the wicket. Each batsman obtained a single off successive balls

(Continued on next Page.)

EX-MAHARAJAH OF INDORE.

PLOT AGAINST HIS LIFE.

THREE HINDUS ARRESTED AT PARIS.

LONDON, Dec. 1.

Los Angeles.—The immigration officials ve arrested 3 Hindus whom they believed be connected with an alleged plot against the life of the Ex-Maharaja of Indore.—Reuter.

"CONCEALED UNDER STRAW"

LONDON, December 1.

Los Angeles—The ex-Maharajah of Indore is at present staying here. Three Hindus hail from the birthplace of the mother of Mumtaz Begum, the dancing girl concerned in the attempted abduction on Malabar Hill, Bombay, last year. The Hindus had entered the United States concealed under straw and blankets in tonneau of motor car, and each of them had offered 5,000dol. for safe conduct to Los Angeles. The three Hindus were armed with heavy revolvers.—Reuter.

MR. S. IYENGAR CONGRATULATES SETH GOVIND DASS.

(From Our Correspondent.)

JUBBULPORE, Dec. 1.

The Honble. Seth Govind Dass, leader of the Congress Swaraj Party in Hindustani C P. is being congratulated from All-Congress circles for the tremendous victory he achieved in his province for the Congress candidates. He has received the messages from Mr. Srinivas Iyengar President-elect of the Congress and M. Rangaswami Iyengar, Central Secretary of the Congres congralutions on his success.

BELGIAN ROYALTIES AT AHMEDABAD

EN ROUTE TO UDAIPUR.

AHMEDABAD, Dec. 1.

The Prince and Princess of Belgium and party arrived here this morning *en-route* to Udaipur. They were received at the station by the Commissioner and other officers. They motored to the Commissioner's bungalow. After a couple of hours' stay there they will proceed to Udaipur by the Delhi Mail. Arrival here was private.—F. P.

U. P. POLICE ASSOCIATION

ALLAHABAD, Dec. 1.

The annual conference of the U. P. Police Association, will be held at Moradabad on December 12, 13 and 14.—F. P.

A CONSERVATIVE SUCCESS

LONDON, December 1.

The Chelmsford bye-election due to the retirement of Sir Curtis-Bennett has resulted as follows:

Lt.-Col. HOWARD BURY (Cons.)	13,395
S. W. ROBINSON (Lib.)	8,435
Maj. MOLLER (Lab.)	6,140

—Reuter.

BENGAL CURRENCY ASSOCIATION FORMED

PROTEST AGAINST GOVT POLICY

CALCUTTA, Dec. 1.

At a largely attended public meeting held this evening at Albert Hall, Mr. T. C. Goswami presiding, the Bengal Currency Association was inaugurated with Mr. Goswami as President, Nawab of Dacca, Raja of Santosh, Rai Bahadur A. C. Banerjee, Mr. J. N. Basu, Mr. B. K. Lahiri, and Mr. D. P. Khaitan as Vice-Presidents and Dr. Narendranath Law as Secretary with an influential Committee to protest against the Currency policy of the Government of India and to educate and focus public opinion on the subject.

HIGH TIME TO EXPOSE SIR BASIL.

In opening the proceedings of the meeting Mr. T. C. Goswami said: It is high time that we exposed Sir Basil Blackett. I wish to strongly protest against the manipulation of currency and exchange and against the Executive high-handedness. Our fight with the bureaucracy is not only political but economical. Mr. Goswami next reviewed the Currency policy at length and showed how it was manipulated as to give a bounty to the foreign manufacturers at the expense of Indian industries.

Resolutions were passed condemning the Currency policy of the Government and calling on the members in the Assembly from Bengal to oppose the 18d. ratio when the Currency Bill comes for consideration.—F. P.

A WRONGFUL DISMISSAL.

POLICE OFFICER SUES SECRETARY OF STATE.

COMPENSATION AWARDED TO PLAINTIFF.

CALCUTTA, Dec. 1.

An interesting case brought by Mr. Satischandra Das Gupta, Police Officer against the Secretary of State for damages for alleged wrongful dismissal, was concluded to-day before Mr. Justice Buckland at the High Court. Plaintiff claimed damages, as he stated, he had been wrongfully dismissed from the service under the Crown without being given opportunity to state his case before departmental enquiry. His contention was that the Government rules regarding dismissal of public servants were not followed in his case.

The Advocate-General admitted that dismissal was technically wrong; but he submitted that enquiry or no enquiry, the Government retained the power of dismissal. He added, during his period of suspension, the plaintiff was paid Rs. 30 monthly, his salary being Rs. 120. By consent, judgment was given for the plaintiff for a sum of Rs. 1,750, with costs.—F. P.

BOMBAY MINISTRY.

SIND HINDU SABHA'S MOVE

HYDERABAD (SIND), Dec. 1.

The following resolution passed by the Managing Committee of the Sindh Provincial Hindu Sabha has been wired to His Excellency the Governor of Bombay:—"Sindh Provincial Hindu Sabha is strongly of opinion that in view of the fact that the Hindus form a large majority of the total population of this presidency, it will be sheer injustice if at least two ministerships in the Legislative Council are not given to Hindus, the Sabha, therefore, requests His Excellency the Governor of Bombay to nominate at least two ministers from amongst the Hindu members of the Council.—F. P.

STRONG OPPOSITION IN COUNCIL

DR. PARANJPYE ON ITS POSSIBILITIES

POONA, Dec. 1.

At a meeting held last evening, the Deccan Sabha passed resolutions congratulating Dr. R. P. Paranjpye, Rao Bahadur Kale and Messrs. Chintamani and Tiwary on their recent successes in the elections to the Councils.

The situation created by the elections to the local Council was considered in all its aspects and Dr. Paranjpye made an exhaustive statement as to the possibilities of constituting a strong opposition in the Bombay Council composed of all the elements standing for the working of the reforms for all they were worth.—A. P.

DISTRESSING HEDJAZ NEWS

APPEAL TO THE KING

LUCKNOW, Dec. 1.

The Maharaja of Mahmudabad, President of the public meeting held recently has sent the following telegram to Mustapha Kemal, Shah of Persia, Amir of Afghanistan, King of Egypt, King of Iraq, King of Transjordonia, President Muslim Council Jerusalem, Nizam of Hyderabad and other important personalities in the world of Islam as follows:

"Distressing news from Hedjaz regarding threatened demolition of Prophet's Masoleum deeply wounds religious susceptibilities of all Moslems, who pray you take all possible steps to prevent the outrage."

An appeal has also been addressed to His Majesty the King-Emperor asking for the intervention of His Majesty's Government.—F. P.

STIMULATION OF HOME INDUSTRIES

FIELD FOR GOVT ACTIVITY

MADRAS, Dec. 1.

The "Madras Mail" understands that the Government of Madras have, after being convinced that the most useful held for Government activity in relation to industry lies in stimulation of home industries requested the Director of Industries to make a survey of cottage industries with a view to organisation and development of new as well as already existing industries.—F. P.

PROHIBITION IN NABHA

NABHA, Dec. 1.

A prohibition campaign has been started in Nabha. The Temperance Society which has been formed recently has started propaganda against drink by organising a series of lectures.—F. P.

EFFECTIVE OPPOSITION IN BOMBAY COUNCIL.

A NATIONALIST PARTY FORMED.

MR. JADHAV'S POSITION INSECURE

All the members of the Bombay Legislative Council excepting one for the Poona city constituency, have been so far elected and one can now measure the relative strength of the various parties for the next three years. The Bombay Legislative Council has got the total strength of 111 members, 86 of whom are elected and the rest, that is, 25 are either officials or nominated by the Government. The nominations for the Bombay Council will be made after the Poona member is elected.

SITUATION AT A GLANCE.

There cannot be two opinions on the fact that the 25 officials and nominated members will always favour the Government policy for good or for bad but beyond that there should lie no doubt as to the attitude of the six European members who form part of the elected portion of the Legislature. Excluding these thirty-one pro-Government members there remain only eighty members who are divided into six different groups in the new Council. The numerical strength of the respective groups is as follows:—

Mahomedans 28.
Independents 17 (Non-Mahomedan).
Non-Brahmins 12 (Excluding two Responsivists).
Swarajists 10.
Responsivists 9 (Pending Poona elections).
Indian National Party 2.
Not elected 2.
Total 80.

Compared with the last Council, the Swaraj Party has lost nearly twelve seats.

POSITION OF OLD MINISTERS.

There are thick rumours that the two Mahomedan Ministers, Sir Gulam Hussein and Hon. Mr. Dehlavi will retain their portfolios in the new Council or at any rate Sir Ghulam Hussein will retain his position and another Muslim may take Mr. Dehlavi's post. The reasons are quite obvious. Mahomedans are the largest single group in the Council and besides the Ministers have done nothing to be in the bad books of the Government. The Sind bloc of the Mahomedan members, which constitutes half the total strength, is, it is rumoured, unanimously in favour of the two Mahomedan Ministers being re-instated in their old positions. Twenty-five official and nominated members, six elected European members and [illegible]ly twenty-five Mahomedan members, [illegible]56 of the whole strength, will form a [illegible]able majority in favour of those two [illegible]ters if at all they are selected by the [illegible]rnment. The rest of the members will [illegible] to unite in an opposition for various [illegible]ns and the main outlook of this opposition will be to effect as many defections in the Mahomedan group as possible.

MR. JADHAV'S POSITION NOT SECURE.

The portfolio of Education is going to become a most knotty problem. Mr. Jadhav's record is far from satisfactory and he cannot claim the support of any party except the Non-Brahmins who, at most, will not be more than fourteen. The odds of the situation are as much in his disfavour as they are in favour of Dr. Paranjpye. Many of the Independent and Responsivist members will prefer Dr. Paranjpye to Mr. Jadhav and if he is invested with the portfolio, there are very few chances of his being defeated on a major issue unless a substantial Mahomedan bloc votes against him, which is again improbable in the circumstances. He has a strong rival in Mr. Pawar.

SWARAJISTS' POSITION.

Interviewed by our Representative, Mr Ballubhai T. Desai—a Swarajist member—observed that the position of the Swaraj Party was quite clear. They were unanimous on the non-acceptance of any offices unless and until the National Demand was granted. Their chief function in the circumstances was, therefore, to form as formidable an Opposition to the Government as they could possibly do. He had every hopes that several of the Mahomedan group would join the Opposition thus rendering it an extremely powerful factor. He had great faith in the possibilities of a united Opposition. He corroborated the fact that the Bombay Swarajists had expressed their willingness to unite with the opposition, subject of course, to the obligations of the Congress Swaraj Party, to which they were pledged. He was sure that the support of the Swaraj Party would be accepted by all the opposing elements in the Council. Mr. Desai further made it clear that the Swarajists were joining the Opposition Party, simply for the sake of Opposition and never for any co-operation. Their allegiance to the Opposition Party was only secondary to the allegiance they owed to the Swaraj Party.

DR. PARANJPYE AS PRESIDENT?

On the question of the Ministry of Education, Mr. Desai declared that his party was equally opposed both to Mr. Jadhav and Dr Paranjpye. He had heard the rumours that Dr. Paranjpye was going to be made the President of the Bombay Council though Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola was likely to be nominated for the same purpose and the Hon. Mr. Harilal Desai was not lacking in his efforts. Mr. Desai added that the Swaraj Party was not at all concerned in the affair.

WHO WILL LEAD THE SWARAJ PARTY?

Speaking about the leadership of the Swaraj Party, Mr. Desai stated that nothing had been so far settled, but there was every likelihood that Mr. Nariman being the oldest member of the Party would be asked to lead the Swarajists in the new Council. He was not at all sure as to who was going to be the leader of the Opposition Party, but he had no hopes of the Swaraj Party leader getting that advantageous position.

FORMIDABLE OPPOSITION.

Mr. B. T. Desai looks forward to a formidable opposition consisting of the Swarajists, the Responsivists, the Independents, the Non-Brahmins, if Mr. Jadhav is not selected as a Minister, and a fairly good portion of the Mahomedans. He added that such an Opposition Party would decide the destiny of the Bombay Council for the next three years.

NOT A COMMUNAL PARTY.

Negotiations, in fact, have been going on between the representatives of the progressive elements in the Council for a coalition of forces and these negotiations are now understood to have ended in an understanding to form a party of Nationalists with the object of presenting a united front to the Government, especially in its opposition to any measure of fresh taxation.

The Party, it is understood, will be called the Bombay Council Nationalist Party. Any member of the Bombay Legislative Council shall be eligible to be a member of the Party if he or she, (a) accepts the constitution of the Party and the rules made thereunder from time to time, and (b) pays an annual subscription of Rs. 50.

Any question that comes up before the Council may be made a Party question at a meeting of the Party by two-thirds majority of the members present.

Every member of the Party shall be bound to vote according to the party's decision as mentioned in the above rule.

No question, which in the opinion of the Party is a communal question, shall be made a party question.

Every Member of the Party shall be free to vote as he pleases on any question on which he has received a mandate from the Party on whose ticket he has secured his election.

Mr. Dadubhai Desai is appointed provisional Secretary and he will convene a meeting of the members who join this Party on or before the 15th December for the purpose of electing office-bearers and to frame rules.

Messrs. Lalji Naranji, K. F. Nariman, F.J. Ginwala, B. T. Desai, Dewan Bahadur Harilalbhai Desai and Dadubhai Desai have, it is understood, joined this Party.

If this Party gains many adherents and it is expected it will soon number over thirty, there is no reason why its leader should not be called upon to take up one of the Ministerial posts.

FAILURE OF REFORMS

LACK OF MUTUAL FAITH THE CAUSE

LORD LYTTON'S DIAGNOSIS

CALCUTTA, Nov. 30.

Speaking at St. Andrews Dinner His Excellency Lord Lytton whose term of office is drawing to a close reviewed the five years of his Governorship and the working of the Reforms Act during that period and observed "When I ask myself whether the political hopes which I brought to this country have been fulfilled I am bound to confess that most of them have been disappointed. I went to the India Office immediately after the passing of the Act of 1919. I learnt while I was there what were the intentions and the hopes of the framers of that Act. I defended it in Parliament against the critics who thought that it was premaure and conceded too much responsibility to people who were ill prepared to undertake it. I have never been afraid either of accepting or of conceding responsibility and nothing in my experience out here has shaken me in that faith.

CRITICS JUSTIFIED.

"If I have any complaint to make of the existing Constitution, it is that in too many matters it leaves responsibility either divided or restricted. Then I came to India with one object alone namely to justify the step which had been taken and with one hope namely to take back with me evidence that the faith of those who had espoused the cause of Indian Nationalism had been vindicated and that the fears of their critics had proved ill-founded. I hoped as the result of my experience to be able to show that British interests and Indian aspirations were compatible and not antagonistic, and that the experience of the new constitution would justify its further development in the direction intended by Parliament. I am bound to confess that the events in the Bengal in the last five years have strengthened the case of the critics rather than that of the friends of the new Constitution. It has been a period in which much has been tried and much has failed. Some have tried to work the constitution and have failed. Others have tried to wreck it first by passive Non-co-operation and subsequently by active obstruction, and they too have failed. For it must be remembered that in so far as diarchy has been suspended in Bengal that has been due to the action not of its opponents but of its friends. The former have at no time been in a majority in this province. Others again have tried to enforce their opinions by violence and intimidation, and have failed. Lastly, the two great communities of the Mahomedans and the Hindus have tried to keep the page and subordinate communalism to nationalism, and in the last six months they too have failed.

LACK OF FAITH, CAUSE OF FAILURE.

I do not desire, on the eve of my departure, to attribute blame to any one, and if there has been failure I fully accept my share of responsibility for it. Neither do I admit that the period had been altogether unprofitable because education may proceed on negation as well as on positive lines, and a nation or an individual may learn as much by failures and mistakes as by successes. I do not mean that all the mistakes have been on one side. Parliament too may have erred, not I think in intention but in method, and when the time comes for the Statutory Commission to examine the question the action of all those concerned will pass under review. If I may venture upon the expression of a personal opinion based upon my experience in India I would say that in so far as there has been a failure hitherto it has been due to lack of faith upon both sides. There has been too little faith on the part of Indians in the sincerity of British intentions and too little faith on the part of the British public in Indian friendship. Concessions to Indian demands will never be acceptable to British opinion until they are shown to be compatible with the national interests of Great Britain, and British professions of sympathy with India will always be suspected in this country in the eyes of those who look upon Britain as an enemy. The problem, therefore, for the political leaders in both countries is to find a a solution which will be equally commendable to both countries. Patriotism means zeal for the welfare of your own country, and neither in India nor in Britain will a betrayal of national interests be forgiven."

TIME YET FOR SPIRIT OF CONFIDENCE.

His Excellency, concluded by saying "A general election has just taken place in India and all the new legislatures will soon be assuming their responsibilities in the last period of the decade which will come under the review of the Statutory Commission. There is still time therefore for a spirit of confidence to take the place of mistrust, and in the few monhst of office that still remain to me I am anxious to foster that spirit by all the means in my power."—A. P.

NAIDU ECLIPSES EARLE.

(Continued from previous page.)

Naidu hit Tate to the on-boundary and stole the over with a single. At the other end he hit Astill for a six and passed his own half century, 150 coming on the board simultaneously. Naidu took a single and the left-hander Ramaswamy faced Astill for the first time. The first ball came dangerously near his wicket but off the next he was held by Chichester Constable at cover (154.6-1). The teams adjourned for lunch at this stage.

AFTER LUNCH.

Astill completed his over by bowling one ball to Mahale who came out with Naidu to resume the innings after lunch. Naidu cut Tate to the boundary and crossed over to face Astill with a hit for one run. A no-ball by Astill caused 160 to be hoisted and a couple of singles made up the over. Mahale earned a cheer when he executed a pretty leg-glide off Tate. He seemed averse to running however, for he refused to respond to Naidu's call on more than one occasion. In Astill's next over Naidu scored a six and a four bringing his own score to 70. Soon after this Mahale returned the ball to Astill, who, after holding the ball had his appeal justified (175—7—2). Godambe opened his account with a hit to leg for three and in the same over Naidu late out Tate to the boundary. The hitter then neatly put Astill away for a trio and Godambe played out the over. The field had been placed out in a brainy manner and runs were hard to get. Naidu slowed up now and waited for the right one. After hitting Tate to leg for a four and a single, he lifted Astill over the trees on two successive occasions. A four to leg and a stolen single gave him the coveted century after sixty-six minutes of batting. The crowd broke out into applause and the M.C.C. players shook hands with the successful batsman. With the advent of the new ball Wyatt took over the attack from the pavilion end. Godambe was not to be tempted and played out a maiden over from Astill. In Wyatt's next over Naidu equalled Earle's record of hitting eight over-boundaries by lifting the ball over the pavilion. A fine off-drive caused 220 to appear and taking a single off the last ball he crossed over to face Astill. The crowd were now roused to a high pitch and every stroke was cheered. A short one was well pulled to the leg-boundary by Godambe. The Hindu supporters experienced an anxious moment when Naidu skied the ball but deep third man was unable to reach the ball. Mercer came on at the Police Court end in place of Astill.

NAIDU'S CENTURY.

Wyatt's next over proved expensive for Naidu hit two sixes and a four in succession followed by a brace and a leg boundary. Geary took over from Wyatt at the Gymkhana end, his first over producing a single Some quiet play followed, the bowlers sending down good stuff. But Naidu could not be quiet for long. A loose one from Mercer was despatched to the screen, the next ball was lifted clean out of the ground, and a trio made up the number and took Naidu's score past 150 This had taken him one hour and forty-five minutes.

C. K. NAIDU.

Who scored 153 runs yesterday.

Constable rang on a change at the Bori Bunder end where Boyes took the bowling over from Mercer. A hard drive by Naida was well fielded by Earle who had to run some distance to get to it. Geary's next over proved fruitful for in lashing out, Naidu skied the ball to Boyes who did it safely. (273—8—153). It had been a brilliant display of hard hitting and Naidu had justified his reputation as a crack batsman of India. He had hit eleven sixes and thirteen fours, in an innings which had lasted two hours.

THE TAIL WAGS.

Ramji came to the wicket to join Godambe. A couple of fours to leg put up the next decade. Godambe now opened up to score a four and three singles. Ramji survived an appeal for stumping. There followed four singles and a pretty late cut for four by Godambe and 290 was hoisted. Ramji then hit Boyes to the leg-boundary crossed over with a smack to mid-off. Tate was entrusted with the attack from the pavilion end, Ramji scoring a single off a bumping one. A single at the other end caused the third century to be hoisted. Godambe executed a fine square cut to the boundary off the slow bowler, and Ramji scored two more off Tate by touching the ball over slips' heads, thus sending up 320. Earle came in for hearty appearance with some brilliant fielding. Ramji was settling down in spite of the frequent changes and when Mercer came on at the southern end he hit him for two successive fours. Godambe put Astill away for a brace and then hit him to the off-boundary on two occasions which brought his own score to fifty. A pretty late cut by the same batsman raised the total to 351. The fielding continued to be excellent and several times fielders were cheered for smart work. Ramji stole a single but Mercer scattered his wickets with his first ball. (352—9—34). Ramji had played splendidly. The partnership had realised 79 runs at a time when they were most needed. The teams went in for tea on the fall of the last wicket.

THE LAST OF THE GALLANTS.

Being set twelve runs to win Chandarana the last man, came out with Godambe to continue the innings and survived a maiden over from Mercer. Godambe put Astill away for four but the innings came to a close when Tate caught him in slips (356—10—58). Godambe's batting had been invaluable to his side and though he could not bring off a victory, he had done what he has ever done before, that is, stepped into the breach at the critical moment. The Hindus had failed by seven runs to equal the M.C.C. total but they were far from being disgraced.

M C C SECOND INNINGS.

The M. C. C. began their second venture at a quarter-to-five, Brown and Boyes opening. The former faced the bowling of Chandarana who was put on at the Court end. Taking a single he crossed over to face Naidu in whose over two boundaries were scored as the result of byes and another single caused the first decade to appear. Brown pulled the fast bowler to leg for four and then let him go by untouched to the boundary. A single to leg took him to the other end where he pulled Chandarana to leg for three.

Naidu stopped a hard drive from the left hander off his own bowling. Ramaswami relieved Naidu and the first two balls resulted in singles. The third was snicked to the boundary but Brown skied the ball behind the wicket where Deodhar moved round to hold him. (31—1—10.) Wyatt took his place at the crease and Boyes played a maiden over from the fast bowler. The new batsman did the same at the other end. Chandarana was bumping but he received summary treatment at the hands of Boyes who lifted him over the tents. A series of singles and a couple of fours brought the score to 50 in minutes. Boyes hit a fine four on the off.

The cricket was very quiet and runs came in slowly. Boyes skied a ball into the country and though Vithal made an effort to collect it, it proved to be too much for him. It was a surprise to see the Hindu skipper taking on the bowling in the last over. The closing score was 74 runs for 1 wicket, the match ending in a draw.

M. C. C.—1st Innings.

A Sandham, c Navle, b Ramji	52
G Brown, b Godambe	27
R E S Wyatt, c Navle, b Godambe	20
Eckersley, c Ramaswamy, b Chandarana	6
M W Tate, c Deodhar, b Naidu	50
Astill, run out	5
G F Earle, b Ramji	130
S Geary, b Godambe	26
Boyes, b Ramji	25
Chichester-Constable, c Ramaswamy b Godambe	4
Mercer, not out	10
Extras	2
Total	363

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	O	M	R	W
M H Chandarana	18	3	62	1
L Ramji	22	1	105	3
C Ramaswamy	9	1	39	0
S R Godambe	24.1	5	80	4
C K Naidu	13	3	57	1
K G Pardeshi	1	0	12	0

HINDUS 1st INNINGS.

J. G. Navle, c Tate, b Geary	14
K. G. Pardeshi, b Mercer	10
L. P. Jai, c Brown, b Astill	53
P. Vithal, c Tate, b Boyes	7
C. K. Naidu, c Boyes, b Wyatt	153
D. B. Deodhar, b Astill	2
C. Ramaswamy, c Chichester-Constable, b Astill	1
H. A. Mahale, c and b Astill	2
S R Godambe, c Tate, b Astill	58
L. Ramji, b Mercer	32
M. H. Chandarana, not out	0
Extras	24
Total	356

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	O	M	R	W
Mercer	21	8	64	2
Wyatt	12	4	54	0
Geary	12	2	27	2
Tate	18	4	59	0
Boyes	11	1	53	1
Astill	15	1	75	5

M. C. C.—2nd Innings.

Brown, c Deodhar, b Ramaswami	16
Boyes, not out	38
Wyatt, not out	8
Extras	12
Total (for 1 wkt.)	74

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	O	M	R	W
M H Chandarana	9	1	26	0
C K Naidu	3	1	3	0
C Ramaswamy	6	2	6	1
P. Vithal	1	0	7	0

NAIDU'S BRILLIANT PERFORMANCE

PRESENTATION OF A SOUVENIR.

We understand that a fund has been started to present a souvenir to Capt. C. K. Naidu for his brilliant batting performance against the M.C.C. Team.

HINDU COMMITTEE'S DINNER TO M. C. C. TEAM

The President and members of the Hindu Representative Match Committee will give a dinner to the M.C.C. Team at the Wellingdon Sports Club on Monday, the 6th instant when His Excellency Sir Leslie Wilson will be present.

TALK WITH GANDHIJI.

"TRANSFORMED INTO A VISIONARY."

SOUTH AFRICAN CORRESPONDENT'S IMPRESSIONS.

The correspondent of the "Natal Advertiser" who moved with the South African Deputation in India writes to that paper from Poona under date September 21st:—

Gandhi came to greet the deputation at Bombay, and conversed with us for an hour. Those of us who knew him in South Africa saw a great change. The purposeful, resolute-minded man of 15 years ago seems to have become transformed into a visionary whose ideals, semi-religious, semi-political and wholly impracticable, aim at the turning back of the forces of industrialism and the pressure of economic laws, with the rule implements and practice of medieval times.

Bareheaded, barefooted, naked to the waist and wearing only a dhoti or loin garment of rough homespun cotton, his severe simplicity of dress almost repelled one, and when he spoke his one time pleasant articulation was marred by his having no front teeth, and few of any other kind.

He has recently declined to take an active lead in politics, and has declared his faith in the spinning wheel as India's means of salvation.

THE SPINNING WHEEL.

He maintains that the impoverishment of the masses is becoming progressively more acute every year, and his remedy is to encourage the peasant, who is unemployed for a great portion of the year while the weather is unpropitious, to take to spinning as a means of increasing his income, and of, preventing the exploitation of India by the overseas manufacturer. "Foreign manufacturers take £40,000,000 from India annually for cotton cloth, and this can be saved if my 'Charka' (spinning wheel) movement receives adequate support," said Mr. Gandhi.

He admitted that the foreign cloth, or the mill cloth of India, was a better and cheaper textile then the homespun; but when asked whether his movement as a remonstrance against the overwhelming forces of labour-saving machinery and mass production was not as futile as the action of those who destroyed labour-saving machineery in England to keep up the number of hand-workers, he demurred, adding that Indian philosophy was such that his movement was bound to succeed. (A mill owner's subsequent rejoinder to this contention was: "But how can it succeed when hand spinning can only earn one-third of what can be earned daily by mill-hands at incomparably easier work?") In reply to questions, Gandhi said the movement was "deeply religious," though without ritual—but propagated by some literatre and the holding of meetings. He claimed that the mere introduction of hand spinning had its regenerative influence upon the community, and said its political significance would be realised, because of the universal confidence that would be won by the ultimate success of the movement.

Mrs. Besant once caused widespread offence by referring to Gandhi as a "child in politics." Perhaps that is why so many leaders of thought among the Indians are disinclined to assess Gandhi's potential strength in politics to-dry, or to hazard an opinion as to whether he will "come again" as a political leader.

One thing seems fairly clear: nothing but a first-class political blunder on the part of the "powers that be" will ever replace him in the position of pre-eminence which he held in 1921.

At that time his asceticism had so appealed to the masses that he was coming to be regarded as a super-human being. His successful passive resistance movement in Soth Africa had given him enormous prestige, though his admirers failed to realise that he had united Hindu and Muhammedan in South Africa largely because they considered their common interests threatened, and their religious instincts were not kept at the same fervour in South Africa as in India. In other words his experience was to prove a child's play compared with the bold adventure of non-co-operation upon which he was to embark in India.

When he promised the people "Swaraj" (self-government) within one year:—then within two years, they believeed in him implicity—but disillusionment began to set in when time brought no fulfilment of his latter promise. The disintegration of his Hindu-Moslem pact lost him much support.

FRANCO-GERMAN RELATIONS

M. BRIAND ON INTER-ALLIED MILITARY CONTROL

POINTED REFERENCES TO ITALY.

LONDON, Nov. 30.

Paris.—In the Chamber in the course of pointed references to Italy, M. Briand said that every country had a right to choose its own government and every right to fits of bad temper, but there was a limit, and Italy would herself admit that family quarrels had gone far enough and ought to cease. He declared that no country had opened its doors wider to Italian surplus population than France and her colonies.

As regards Franco-German relations, M. Briand expressed the opinion that the time had come for the League of Nations to replace the present inter-allied military control in Germany.—Reuter.

PROVISION FOR FIGHTING MALARIA

DISCUSSION IN THE STANDING COMMITTEE

The Standing Committee of the Municipal Corporation met on Wednesday afternoon to resume their consideration of the Budget for 1927-28. Rao Bahadur A. K. Pai was in the chair. Several items of expenditure on Public Health Department were considered and assented to without much discussion.

PROVISION FOR ANTI-MALARIAL MEASURES.

A bit of controversy arose on the special provision that is being made in the new Budget for successfully fighting out the prevalence of malaria in the city. While retaining the last year's expenditure on other anti-malarial items, the Commissioner has asked permission to spend Rs. 47,000 more for special measures to be adopted during the budget year. Mr. J. B. Boman-Behram suggested some curtailment on the new item which was promptly opposed by Dr. Mistry. The votes were taken and the item was carried in the Committee with a majority. The matter is going to be fought in the open Corporation. Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta said he was neither in favour of the special provision nor against it. The total amount to be spent on malaria alone during 1927-28, is estimated at 1,77,082 rupees.

MR. PRAKASAM RESIGNS PRESIDENTSHIP

SEQUEL TO ANDHRA CONFERENCE RESOLUTION

MADRAS, Dec. 1.

In consequence of a resolution passed yesterday, in the teeth of much opposition, by the Andhra Conference, advocating Civil Disobedience, Mr. T. Prakasam has tendered his resignation of the Presidentship of the Andhra Provincial Congress Committee. Mr. Prakasam said that he could not proceed with work when such resolutions were passed. His resignation has been referred to the general body for disposal.—F. P.

HEALTH OF BOMBAY.

During the week ended 27th ult. the total mortality 602 was 14 less than in the preceding week; the death-rate registered was 24.47. The total mortality for the 48th week of 1925 was 534 and death-rate 22.04 and the average mortality for the corresponding weeks during the preceding quinquennium 1921-1925 was 683 and death-rate 29.13.

Out of the total deaths, 162 were among infants under one year of age, 18 deaths occurred among recent arrivals from the mofussil who at the time of their death had resided for less than ten days in the City. Cholera and plague were absent during the week. Small-pox caused 5 attacks and 4 deaths.

The number of live births registered during the week was 456 as against 456 for the 48th week of 1925 and 466 the quinquennial average for the corresponding weeks in the five years (1921-1925).

GIRL GUIDES' ACTIVITIES.

"Chronicle" Photos.
The annual meeting of the Girl Guides' Association at the Town Hall on Monday evening was attended by a large number of ladies and gentlemen. The photo gives an idea of the huge audience.

"Chronicle" Photos.
Lady Tata adressed the big audience at the Town Hall on Monday evening on the Girl Guide movement. She is seen addressing the meeting.

PEEPS INTO PLANT LIFE.

MAGIC OF THE ELECTRIC PROBE.

DR. BOSE ON "PROFUNDITIES OF THE INTERIOR."

CALCUTTA, Nov. 30.

"Can anything be more poignant than to watch the great drama of struggle between life and death, the death-agony so pathetic and so human. Let us see whether it is possible to arrest the march of death by administering antidote."

In these words Sir J. C. Bose, F.R.S., concluded his address yesterday on the occasion of the anniversary of the Bose Institute. The address "Mechanism of Life" was illustrated with special slides of Sir J. C. Bose's newly invented apparatus.

In the course of his speech, Sir J. C. Bose said: "The real difficulty that thwarts the investigator of plant life at every step, arises from the fact that interplay of life-action is taking place in the dark profundities of the interior of the tree, which our eyes cannot fathom. In order to reveal the intricate mechanism of its life, it is necessary to gain access to the smallest unit of life, the "life atom," and record its throbbing pulsation. When microscopic vision fails, we have still to follow the invisible by devising supersensitive apparatus, which would magnify and record movements, the extent of which in less than a single wave-length of light. I have succeeded in discovering several exact methods by which the dying organism records its own curve of death. The plant is placed in a thermal bath the temperature of which is gradually raised. At the definite fatal temperature about 60deg. C. a violent spasm occurs, which corresponds to the death-throb of the animal. An intense electric discharge also takes place at this crisis.

WEIGHT OF HUMAN SOUL.

I have recently succeeded in devising a new method which reminds one of the alleged weighing of the human soul. A dying patient was placed on a delicate balance; a loss of weight was said to have been noticed at the critical moment, the inference being that this represented the weight of the soul which had then left the body. The average weight of the soul was said to be only six grains. So many extravagant claims are now made in the name of science that one must be sceptic about it.

The recent results obtained with plants are very startling; they show that a plant immersed in a heating bath suddenly loses its buoyancy and sinks at the fatal temperature. This can, however, be explained without postulating a soul in the plant.

The possession of a nervous system has been denied in the case of plants; my investigations prove, however, that not only has a nervous system been developed, but that it had attained a high degree of complexity as marked by the reflex arc in which the sensory becomes transformed into a motor impulse. There are two different modes of communication between distant organs by transfer of matter and by transmission of motion. The first is exemplified by the slow movement of liquids carrying chemical stimulants in solution, such as occurs in the ascent of sap in the plant; the second is the rapid conduction of molecular tremor from point to point associated with the propagation of nervous impulse. These two different modes have been aptly likened to communications by post or by telegraph. The difference between the two speeds is so great that it would be an unpardonable mistake to confuse one with the other. The nervous impulse in the plant is sometimes as high as 400 mm. per second and is therefore several hundred times quicker than the slow rate of ascent of sap. The transpiration current theory presupposes that a wound-stimulus is essential for secretion of a stimulant and that the impulse should always move upwards in the direction of the ascent of sap. I have shown, however, that stimulation can be produced in complete absence of wound and by an electric shock of one-tenth the intensity that evokes human sensation. No demonstration of the totally unfounded character of the transpirationeu current theory, could be more simple and convincing than the observation of the effect of the application of a drop of hydrochloric acid to the tip of the uppermost leaf of Mimosa. The ascent of sap is here impossible; yet an impulse was generated which travelled to a considerable distance downwards against the direction of the normal ascent of sap. Subsequent chemical examination proved that the stimulant had not been transported, but had remained localised at the point of application.

The question of propulsion of sap in the plant has for a long time been an insoluble problem. My experiments on the action of stimulants which revive a dying plant and of poisons which abolish the ascent and kill a vigorous plant, prove that the movement of sap is brought about by a throbbing propulsive tissue which functions both as the pumping heart and artery.

THE PROPULSIVE MECHANISM.

In lower animals such as Amphioxus the propulsive mechanism is an elongated organ in which a series of persitaltic waves propel the nutrient fluid. Even in higher animals, the embryo has an elongated tubular heart. I have been able to demonstrate that the propulsion of sap is not wholly a physical but fundamentally a physiological process, not essentially different from the mechanism of propulsion of blood in the animal. The cardiac activity of the animal has among others the following characteristics:—(1) A certain amount of internal hydrostatic pressure is required for starting the pulsation. (2) The mechanical pulsation is attended by electric pulsation which recompanies it. (3) There are different alkaloids and chemical agents which produce characteristic modification of cardiac activity. For example, (a) a stimulant like camphor enhances the activity; (b) a depressant like bromide of potassium depresses it; (c) a stimulant-depressant like strychhine in small doses acts as a stimulant while in larger doses it is a depressant; (d) poisonous solutions permanently abolish the cardiac activity and abolish the transport of fluid.

The propulsive tissue in the plant has been localised by my Electric Probe. The electric pulsations of the pulsating tissue are found to be enhanced or depressed by agents which increase or depress the propulsion of sap.

Any attempt to feel the pulse of the plant would by the very nature of the case, appear to be hopeless. I attempted to record the pulse throb during the passage of the sap-stream as it is pumped up along the stem. The passage of each pulse is attended by an infinitesimal expansion. After the brief passage of the pulse-wave, the stem would revert to its original diameter. In case of identical mechanism in plant and animal, a cardiac stimulant would make the heart-pump of the plant act more energetically driving the sap faster causing a greater inflation of the stem. Under depressants the change would be of an opposite character.

EFFECT OF COBRA-VENOM.

The Cobra-venom acts on the animal as a deadly poison even in minute quantities. I found the effect on the plant was identical. I was greatly interested to find that a preparation of cobra-venom known as "Suchikavaran," the principal constituent of which is a minute quantity of cobra-poison, has been employed as a cardiac stimulant in the Hindu system of medicine for nearly a thousand years. I found that minute doses of cobra-venom caused a great stimulation of the pulsating activity of the plant. Again injection of "Shuchikavaran" in the blood stream of the animal in a state of depression, was found to produce a marked improvement in the frequency and amplitude of pulsation of its heart-beat.

Nothing could have appeared so incredible as the possibility to probing into the inner realm of life, to prove that the world invisible may be seen, and the voiceless world may be heard. Here before us is the bright line of light which reveals by its rush to the left the grip of death, and by its swing to the right the exuberence of life. I inject a little poison, and the electric metronome strikes the bell once every second. In less than five seconds the poison is taking effect, the rush towards death increasing with accelerating speed.

It is thus through unwavering pursuit of knowledge that man wins that power by which he can control like itself, exalting or depressing it at his will.—F. P.

BACK BAY RECLAMATION.

The Dry filling of the Reclamation block opposite Churchgate Station has been recommended, as shown in the photo.

G.S.A.
Dr. Parbatibai, who has been declared duly elected to the Punjab Legislative Council.

NEW RULER OF KISHANGARE

Maharaja Yagnarayan Singh, cousin of the late Maharajah who will be soon installed on the Gadi.

P. A.
Mr. Gulabdas Bhaidas, a well-known pleader of Surat, who died last week. He was a legal practitioner for 50 years, a rare record in India.

LAW SOCIETY'S TRIBUTE.

An Extraordinary General Meeting of the Bombay Incorporated Law Society was held at the Society's Room, in the High Court on Monday when a large number of solicitors was present.

Mr. H. A. H. Payne, the President of the Society who took the Chair, moved the following Resolution:—

"That the Incorporated Law Society of Bombay do place on record their deep regret at the sad and untimely death of the Honourable Sir Lallubhai Asharam Shah, Senior Puisne Judge of the High Court and their sense of the loss to the profession and public of a great judge, and beg to offer to Lady Shah and the members of his family their heartfelt condolences on their said bereavement."

Mr. Payne in moving the Resolution said that the profession had lost a sincere friend owing to the death of Sir Lallubhai. Mr. Payne paid a tribute to the deep learning and the high judicial capacity of the learned Judge. He thoroughly endorsed what had been already said by the Hon. the Chief Justice and others in this regard. There was one capacity in which he could speak with authority on behalf of the profession as coming in immediate contact with the litigant public viz., that Sir Lallubha commanded the complete confidence of the public. He was never influenced by conscious or unconscious prejudice. He was always patient and desirous to do strict justice between contending parties. He had honoured the Society at some of its gatherings by his presence and he had showed the greatest kindness and consideration to them. Whenever one thought of him he would be remembered not only as a great Judge but also as a kind and courteous keen, intelligent gentleman of spotless honour and integrity. He would always be remembered with affection and admiration.

Mr. Thakoredas Merchant seconded and Mr. N. H. Pandia supported the Resolution. The Resolution was carried unanimously.

MALABAR TENANCY.

PROTEST MEETING AT CALICUT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT).

CALICUT, Nov. 26.

As the result of a requisition signed by a dozen Municipal Councillors, a public meeting of the citizens of Calicut was held last evening in the Victoria Town Hall to protest against His Excellency the Governor's veto of the Malabar Tenancy Bill. The meeting was very largly attended and in the unavoidable absence of Mr. K. P. Raman Menon, Mr. C. Krishnan, the editor of the "Mithavadi" was chosen as president. After the president, introductory speech, Mr. U. Gopala Menon B. A. B. L. was called upon to move the first resolution. The resolution ran thus:—

"This meeting of the citizens of Calicut strongly resents the arbitrary and high-handed action of His Excellency the Governor in having vetoed the Malabar Tenancy Bill in utter disregard of the interests of the large majority of the people in this District and in defiance of the considered decision of the Legislatree."

Mr. Menon in moving the resolution said that the time for speeches and resolutions was over and it was action that was wanted. He was perfectly sure that the Government of Madras would veto every Bill which was intended to benefit the tenants and so their salvation lay in their own hands. He would call upon the tenants to organise themselves immediately and start a campaign of direct action against jenmis for the sake of securing their rights.

The resolution was seconded by Mr. M. M. Govinda Kurup, a leading congress worker of Calicut. Mr. Kurup was of opinion that the problem of Malabar Tenancy could olny be solved by the tenants joining congress and starting non-co-operation under its auspices. The resolution was then put to vote and passed unanimously.

Mr. K. V. Madhavan Nair then moved the second resolution which ran thus:

"This meeting requests the tenants' representatives to take immediate steps for introducing again a Bill in the Legislative Council and to do every thing in their power to get it passed without delay."

Mr. Nair in a forceful speech, commented upon the Press communique issued by the Governor and showed that the Governor and his advisers were blissfully ignorant of the Malabar Land Problem. He wanted to see how many times the Governor would veto a tenancy Bill, and so requested the Malabar representatives to introduce a Bill at the earliest opportunity. Mr. T. Kunhi Rama Menon in seconding the resolution exhorted the audience to continue the fight with redoubled vigour and reminded them that nothing great could be achieved without tenacity of purpose. At this stage Mr. P. Achuthan of the Calicut Bar then in a spirited speech explained to the audience that it was sheer waste of time and energy to try to bring a new Bill. He strongly advocated non-co-operation as a means to achieve some substantial results.

Mr. K. Madhavan Nair, the congress member to the Legislative Council who was then called upon to express his views on the matter said he agreed with the previous speaker but did not think it proper to go to the extent of non co-operating with the council. He felt it essential that a Bill should be brought before the Council and passed whatever may be its fate. Mr. G. Shankaran Nair, Secretary of the Malabar Tenants' Association expressed his oounde that another bill should be immediately introduced in the council He said, it was needful to supplement efforts in the Council by a vigorous representation in the country.

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SOUTH AFRICAN LETTER.

RETURN OF SOUTH AFRICAN DELEGATION.

TIELMAN ROOS'S TERROR

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

JOHANNESBURG, Nov. 8.

The South African Delegation which visited India returned to South Africa a week ago and some of the most prominent members have expressed their views on India in the course of their interviews to the press. All of them, including the leader, Mr. F. W. Beyers, and the ultra anti-Asiatic, Mr. J. S. Marwick M.L.A., have with one voice admired the sincere hospitality of India. Nobody has discussed the political side of the question, but expresses in clear terms that their stand-points has been widened. All are unanimous in declaring that South Africa shall have a very fine market for her products in India and a trade commissioner should be sent there to study the matter immediately. But they have not come with the full knowledge of India and its surroundings, that's certain. Mr. Beyers said:—

"Great ignorance prevails in India in connection with the Union both among Indians and Europeans, and it was probable that we know much more about their country than they know about ours."

In a personal observation one delegate (whose name has not been published) remarked on the fact there was no tendency to accord Indians in India the rights or status that was claimed for them in South Africa. Mr. Marwick who joined the Delegation on behalf of the South African Party to learn only the black side of India to carry on his anti-Indian agitation in this country said:—

"The masses of India were living on a level susceptible of great improvement. There were so many forces resistant to efforts to educate and uplift them that progress was bound to be slow—much slower than that of their compatriots in South Africa who, on the whole, lead a much happier existence."

DR. MALAN ON ROUND TABLE CONFERENCE.

While General Hertzog responded to the cordial welcome given him at the Hotel Cecil by the British Indian Union in London and said that they should have no fear of those difficulties not eventually being settled to the satisfaction of one as the other, his colleagues in South Africa still go on agitating against the Indians. At the Orange Free State Nationalist Party Congress held at Bloemfontein, Dr. Malan, the Minister of the Interior, asked the Congress not to discuss at length the Asiatic Question in order that the work of the Conference with India might not become difficult, but what he added to support his advice was certainly objectionable and tended towards the unyielding attitude of the Union Government. He said:—

"The Government did not agree to the holding of the conference until they had received an assurance from the Government of India that they would co-operate in the solution of the question. The matter was postponed last session in the interest of the cause and of South Africa.

India can understand from this startling pronouncement from the lips of the responsible Minister of the Crown, Dr. Malan, that South Africa wants to co-operate with the Indian Government to serve only South African's interests and nothing else. Mr. Habibulla said that the Delegation should be on its alert not to betray India's interests in this country.

MR. TIELMAN ROOS'S LATEST.

Mr. Tielman Roos who is the acting Premier in Gen. Hertzog's absence, is really the understudy of Mussolini in South Africa. He is always dictating but never understanding the outlook of the opposition. In course of a speech at the Native conference at Pretoria, he referred to the Indian interpreters in Natal and said that there were competent linguists in Natal and thus there was no reason why Indians should be employed. He was trying to reduce Indians to the smallest possible number, said Mr. Roos, and he hoped soon to eliminate their usefulness as far as natives were concerned. What more convincing proof is required for India to prove the anti-Indian attitude of the Union Government?

Sir P. C. Ray has returned to Madras from Mysore. He is slightly unwell but if he feels better he will deliver a lecture on ancient Hindu chemistry on 1st instant at the Madras Medical College and on Thursday next he will deliver another lecture under the auspices of the Madras University.—A. P.

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RY. EXTENSION IN C. P.

NAGPUR UNIVERSITY COURT MEETS

(From our Correspondent.)

NAGPUR, Nov. 29.

The Annual Meeting of the Court, the supreme governing body of the Nagpur University, was held last Saturday, in the Jamsetjee Tata University Building, under construction, Sir Bipin Krishna Bose, Vice-Chancellor presiding. R. B. V. Kelkar, Treasurer of the University presented the revised Budget estimates for 1926-27. The main features from the receipt side were the Government Grant and fees from the examinees. The opening balance was Rs. 13,063 as against the closing balance of Rs. 12,133.

The Court elected the following as members on the Committee of Reference, of the University:—R. B. Sir B. K. Bose, Vice-Chancellor, R. B. V. M. Kelkar, Treasurer, the Hon'ble Mr. S. B. Tambe, the Hon'ble Mr. J. T. Martin, Dr. Sir Hari Singh Gour, R. B. D. Laxminarayan, Sir G. M. Chitnavi Mr. F. C. Turner, the Hon'ble Mr. G. S. Khaparde, K. B. M. M. Mullna, K. B. G. Mohiuddin, Syed Zafar Hussain, R. B. R. V. Mahajani and Messrs. P. C. Bose, M. E. Padhye.

The Teachers of the University elected the following as their representatives in the new University Court:—

Dr. S. C. Dhar and Mr. D. V. Chandorkar (Victoria College of Science, Messrs. B. R. Pandit and B. N. Gadre (Bishop College) Pandit Rampratap Shastri and Mr. A. C Sen Gupta (Morris College) Messrs. G. G. Kanetkar and N. K. Behere (Spence Training College) Messrs. G. R. Tamhankar and B. L. Powar (Robertson College) and P. S. Ramanatham and V. N. Thatte, (King Edward College).

RAILWAY EXTENSION IN C. P.

It is extremely gratifying to learn that the Government of Central Provinces have under consideration an elaborate scheme of of railway extension, which, when complete will connect some of the important mining centres of the province and will remove, for ever, the problem of transport of coal, manganese cotton, rice, kaolin, red and yellow ochres, skin and other raw forest products.

It is understood that so far survey of not less than six new branches and chord lines have been completed, covering a distance of over 600 miles and estimated to cost about five and half crores of rupees. There are five other projected lines which will be surveyed shortly and the whole programme of railway extension will cover a total length of some 900 miles and is estimated to cost about 9 crores of rupees.

The opening ceremony of the New Convocation Hall and the Convocation of the University, for conferring degrees upon the graduates of last year and for awarding medals, scholarships to the successful competitions will be held in the Jamsetjee Tata Uuniersit Building, under construction, Victoria Road, Nagpur. This will be the first occasion when the Convocation of the University will be held in its own home, since its inception.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

News to hand show that with a view to promote the interests of the commercial community of the province, the leading business of the Jubbulpore town at a meeting decided to constitute a Chamber of Commerce for the C. P. with its headquarters at Jubbulpore. A sub-committee consisting of leading businessmen has been formed, which will meet on December 7, to go through the preliminary work and draft rules and regulations.

AGRICULTURE IN BERAR.

A Berar correspondent writing in the local paper gives a very gloomy prospects of agriculture in that province. The state of agriculturists is very bad and precarious and unless the Government does not step in crime is sure to increase. Nowhere they talk of a 16 anna crop, eight annas will be the average according to the most rosy estimates; add to it the starved finance of the past three years and the gloom increases, there never reigned a tighter money-market than to-day for ten years past. It is pity to see people asking where societies supplying them money can be found.

A DHOBIE'S WIFE HOODWINKED

ALLEGED CHEATING AND WRONGFUL CONFINEMENT.

On the pretext that her husband had been arrested at the Jacob Circle Police Station and was in need of financial assistance, a dhobie woman, Sumaria, was, according to prosecution story, hoodwinked into parting with cash and ornaments of the value of Rs58 by three persons Sumer, Ramdas and Dukharam. Taking advantage of her simplicity they decoyed her to the quarters of one Mrs. Reid at Berkley Place, Byculla, where they persuaded the ayah of the house to keep her under strict supervision and, in fact, under lock and key.

The accused then eased her of her moneys and ornaments and the unfortunate woman was closely confined for two whole days, while her children remained stranded at home. Mrs. Reid, the lady of the house, was persuaded into believing that the woman was the wife of the family "dhobie" who had requested the ayah to keep his wife under her supervision. On the second day, Mrs Reid, seeing the woman beside herself with grief, grew suspicious and sent the woman to the Agripada Police Station with a request that inquiries might be made.

The three accused were arrested some time later at the instance of the Superintendent of 'D' Division who is personally investigating the case which is placed before Mr. Junglewalla, the 6th Presidency Magistrate, at Mazagon, while evidence is being led by Mr. DeCunha, the Police Prosecutor.

KATHIAWAR LETTER

THE POLITICAL CONFERENCE

PROBLEMS IT MUST TACKLE

(From Our Correspondent.)

BHAVNAGAR, Nov. 27.

The dormant state of polities in Kathiawar will soon come to an end. The next session of the Kathiawar Political Conference bids fare to be the percursor of a revival of the political agitation in its true form. The Conference meets in Porbunder, the renowned city of the White Palaces, the birth place of the Saint of Sabarmati. The Reception Committee has been already organised in that city and a Muslim rais, who is also an enterprising merchant dealing in trade with the Continent of Africa, has been chosen as the chairman of the Reception Committee. This act of the Committee in choosing this distinguished Mussalman merchant as their spokesman in the province of Soyath redounds greatly to their credit and evinces a true spirit of brotherliness which has happily characterised its civic life.

SELECTION OF THE PRESIDENT.

The Executive Committee of the Political Conference is meeting on the 30th instant in Sabarmati Ashrama under the Presidentship of Mahatma Gandhi, where the important function of the selection of a suitable President for the forthcoming Conference will be transacted. This question is going to be very lively this year as there are different names in the field. For a month past the name that was widely circulated and supported was that of the courageous Thakore Saheb of Rajkot who has with a rare insight and confidence admitted his people to a share in the responsible functions of administration and legislation. The Conference honoured this generous Prince at its last session in Bhavnagar when the President, Mahatma Gandhiji, presented to him an address on behalf of the people of Kathiawar as a token of their homage and appreciation of his valuable services to the cause of constitutional government. There are many important members on the Executive of the Conference who will be too glad to offer the honour of the Presidentship of this session to H. H. Sir Lakhaji Raj. The names of Darbarshri Gopaldas of Dhasa, Dr. P. J. Mehta and Mr. Vallabhbhai Patel are also mentioned in this connection.

THE COMING PROGRAMME.

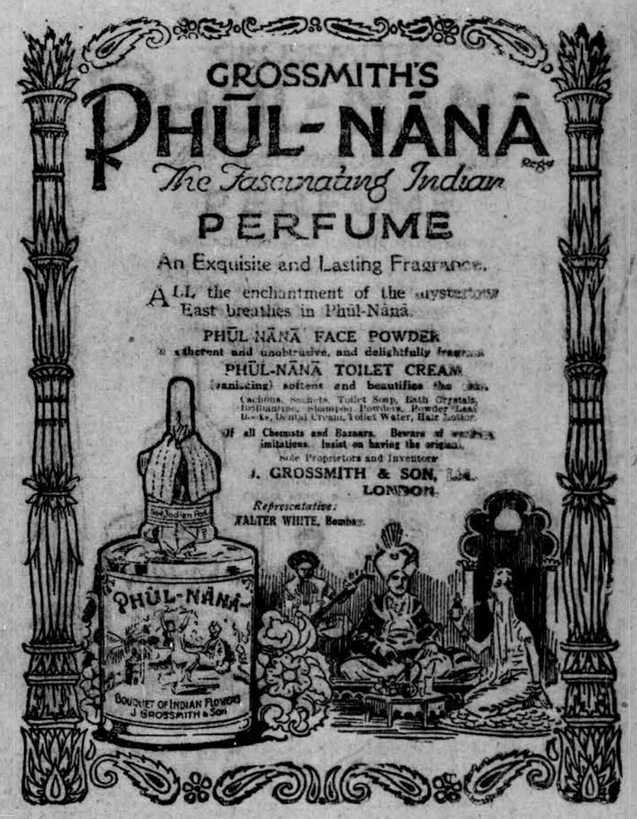
The Constructive Programme of work that the Political Conference had adopted at Bhavnagar has been carried out to a considerable degree. An intensive propaganda was carried on in some parts of the Province in favour of hand-spinning by farmers and hand-weaving by villagers. In hundreds of villages people piled the Charkha and easily boycotted the foreign or mill-made cloth through their self-reliant efforts.

The Committee appointed by the Conference to look to the betterment of the lot of the suppressed classes has done admirably well by establishing a number of primary schools for that community and supervising some others. It has recast the curriculum of the schools with the aid of the best educationists in the light of the present requirements and has arranged for the inspection and examination of the schools taken under its protection. The Committee, has, moreover, sent round a questionaire regarding the social, political and economic condition of the backward communities and has been able to correct a mass if very valuable material. It is possible, this will be utilised to their advantage by the Committee in the immediate future.

The problem of the day is the thorny question of vitalising the Conference by adopting the really political programme side by side with the constructive one. There are two schools of thought amongst the prominent workers. One holds the view that in the present circumstances the constructive programme is the only programme that will win the confidence of the people and rouse them from their stupor. The other school, while recognising the intrinsic merit and value of this sort of work, insists on an educative and propagandist programme which will create the real political sense in the mass of people who scarcely know what their real needs are. That the political sense of the masses needs rousing and the arbitrary and autocratic ways of ruling in the "deshi" Raj needs exposure requires no justification. The coming session of the Conference will have to satisfy the growing desire of workers in this direction.

PROBLEM OF INDEBTEDNESS.

The Bhavnagar Administration has undertaken the laborious though important task of investigation into the problem of indebtedness of the peasantry of the State. The Committee appointed by the State for this purpose under the able presidentship of R. B. T. K. Trivedi has, it seems completed its task. The Committee toured through all the villages of the State and examined the accounts of each tiller of the soil. It has collected a mass of material bearing on the subject which will prove very valuable if it is allowed to see the light of the day. Unfortunately, the authorities have ignored the legitimate demands of the people by ruling out the proposal of the Conference to appoint a few popular representatives on the said Committee. The people have been consistently, though most improperly, kept at an arm's length in the investigation of this problem, which is daily growing serious. The weight of public opinion has not been able to influence the Council of Administration to depart from their entrenched position and make a generous gesture of response to the insistent wishes of the people. It is not yet too late to mend the composition of the Committee which with the addition of the popular representatives may go into the materials collected and bring to bear upon this baffling problem the administrative knowledge of the officials as well as the sympathy and breadth of outlook of the popular workers. It is to be desired that the Administration of Sir Prabhashanker Pattani will yet have the grace to rectify the wrong.



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ASSOCIATED PRESS AND ELECTION REPORTS.

AN EXPLANATION.

The Associated Press asks us to publish the following letter addressed to the "Hindustan Times":—

To the Editor, the "Hindustan Times", Delhi.

Sir,—We notice that your editorial in the issue of the 24th November contains certain aspersions on the character of the Associated Press reports dealing with the elections. Your allegation is that the reports show "a distinct bias in favour of the Swaraj Party" and in support of your contention you have referred to several stray cases to which we desire to reply seriatim.

Firstly, you refer to the report sent by our Delhi Correspondent and the "deduction drawn from the results of the Delhi election to the Assembly". The "deduction" was: "It is understood that the Muslims in Delhi will shortly move the Government of India to grant them separate representation on the ground that in Delhi with 4,500 Hindu electors against 1,800 Muslims, the latter will never have a chance of being represented in the Legislative Assembly." The "deduction" was made after carefully ascertaining the feelings of the Mahomedan community as a whole as expressed by prominent men shortly after the election and as a result of conversations with well-known public men of Delhi including the defeated candidate Mr. Asaf Ali. This is further corroborated by the views expressed in the local press, vide "Alaman," 11th November, which advocated separate representation for Delhi Muslims. You will also find in the recent statement made by Mr. Asaf Ali and published in the "Aligarh Mail" and other papers the sentence that "to the coming generation Lalaji will go down as a champion of the minorities, for to him alone is due the end of joint electorate." It will now be evident that the statement of our Delhi Correspondent was not a "deduction" in any sense, but a careful representation of the Muslim feelings on the subject. We may add that our Delhi Correspondent belongs to no party, political or communal, and indeed none of our correspondents have any party politics in the discharge of their agency duties.

In the second place in your attempt to find material for an attack on the Associated Press, you have gone so far as Madras and alluded to the complaint made by "Justice" newspaper against the "propaganda news" of our agency because we omitted to include in the All-India Service certain items connected with the doings of non-Brahmin Party and thereby did not give them an equal measure of advertisement with the Swarajists. But you have not thought fit to take cognizance of the full reply we gave to it and which was duly published by that paper. ....

Next you refer to the reports of the two meetings held in Delhi, the one addressed by Pandit Motilal at the Sangaum Theatre in support of Mr. Asaf Ali, and the other held at the Queen's Gardens to explain the policy and programme of the Independent Congress Party. We are enclosing herewith cuttings of our reports of both those meetings as they appeared in full in the "Hindu" of Madras and the "Indian Daily Mail" of Bombay, and you will find from the length of the message that the meeting of the Independent Congress Party was given on our report fifty per cent. more space than the other, because our Correspondent felt that the public should know the views of the Responsivist Leaders, especially as the party had just then been formed. A perusal of these reports will also show that there is not a tinge of party colour. You made much of the attendance at the two meetings. As a practical journalist you will realise that it is not always easy to estimate a crowd, and what one party would claim as an "over-crowded meeting" would be put down by the opposite party as "meagre attendance". Our representative, however, gave no figures as regards attendance. If the "Tribune" of Lahore took the full report from your paper. it was the action of the editor of that paper and does not concern us in any way.

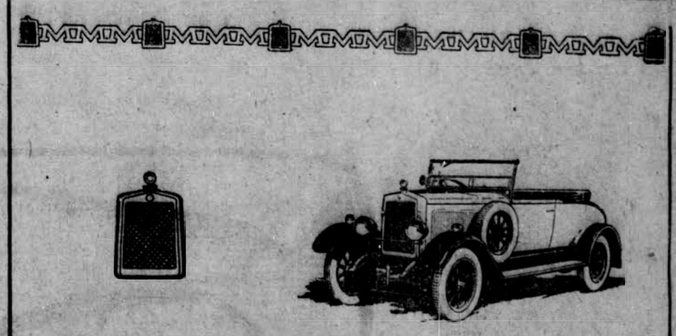
Next, you discussed the telegram sent out by the Associated Press from Bombay in which it was stated, "the latest press and platform campaign for the Congress candidate is responsible for a large number of votes recorded in favour of Mr. Jamnadas Mehta and it is considered that his success is practically certain." In referring to this you have omitted to mention the first part of the message containing the significant passage to the effect that as far as Mr. Jayakar's election was concerned, it was an absolute certainty. If you will take the trouble in reading the report more carefully, you will find that what our correspondent forecasted was that as between Mr. Jamnadas Mehta and Dumasia, the success of the former was more probable. Our business was merely to reflect the trend of election and our correspondent in Bombay did his share of duty well in the matter. The result of the election just announced has fully borne out his forecast. You have quoted extracts from the "Indian Daily Mail" of Bombay to show that Mr. Jayakar was leading. This was exactly what our correspondent's message conveyed. It must be clearly understood in this connection that a News Agency correspondent must take his cue not from a single newspaper as you have done, but must form his judgment helped by the composite views of the press as a whole in his jurisdiction. We may very appropriately call your attention to the reports that appeared in the "Bombay Chronicle," the "Times of India" and the "Indian National Herald." You will then realise the difference between the reports of one paper and of the others.

You next alluded to the statements made by our correspondents at Bombay and Nagpur about Pandit Malaviya's movements. You yourself admit that Panditji had to modify his programme; however, we are enquiring from our Bombay correspondent how he came to use the expression "desperate move." And as for Nagpur, we gladly accept Panditjee's denial of the statement that he canvassed for Dr. Moonje. But we had no reason, at the time when the message came to hand, to doubt the accuracy of the report as it is a matter of common custom among party leaders to give encouraging messages to their candidates on the eve of polling and to canvas for their support. Even if Panditjee had canvassed for Dr. Moonje, he would be doing nothing contrary to the ordinary election practice.

Our Agency has been accused at times as being pro-Government or pro-Hindu and now the "Hindusthan Times" has paid us the compliment of being pro-Swarajist. We belong to no party, we take no side and we have absolutely no politics in the discharge of our duties. Our business, we repeat, is merely to chronicle events as they develop from time to time. We may finally point out that we serve over sixty newspapers throughout India belonging to every political shade and complexion, and we have so far received no complaint regarding election reports, save from three newspapers, namely "Justice" of Madras, the "Hindusthan Times" and the "Indian Daily Mail" of Bombay which latter merely commented on "Justice" criticism. We recently had occasion to discuss our election news service with two prominent journalists, and they both held that, considering the distance and the difficulties involved in reporting the elections which take place simultaneously at different polling booths, the service of the Associated Press has on the whole been highly satisfactory and reflected credit for its promptness and accuracy. And we take this opportunity of paying a just tribute to our correspondents for the zealous care and scrupulous impartiality with which they have been generally discharging their duties, often in trying circumstances, and at a time when practically the whole country was distracted by party strife and communal discord.—Yours, etc.,

K. C. ROY,
The Associated Press of India.

Delhi, Nov. 6.



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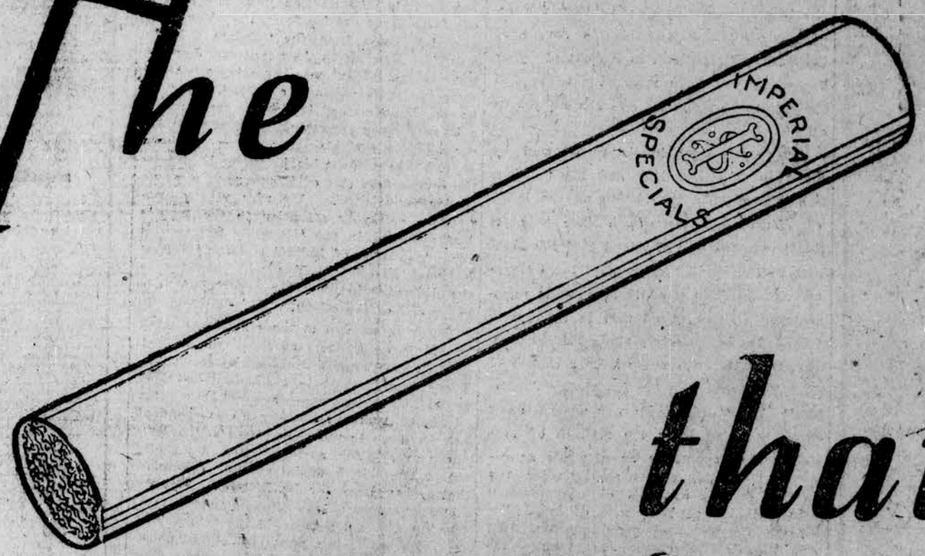

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